Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,554

PARAS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4,

the hospitalization began," on

Oct. 23, Dr. John Lungren, Mr.

Nevertheless, Connie Hamilton, the chief of critical care nursing

at Memorial Hospital Medical Center, said that the former pres-

After five days of crises, start-

ing with postoperative shock Tuesday that brought him near

death, today's medical bulletin

was the first that did not men-

tion potential dangers to Mr.

Nixon's life. Dr. Lungren, long

his doctor, was described as "ebullient" this morning over

As a result, Dr. Lungren ease

up on the intensive care that

had been given Mr. Nixon since

his surgery early Tuesday morn-

ing to block blood clots in his

left leg from traveling to his

lung or heart. He was moved from "critical care" to "sub-in-

That meant that only one

nurse—able to give drugs and start

treatment on her own in any

emergency-would be watching

Until now, two nurses have

been watching Mr. Nixon and

constantly monitoring his vital

signs via electronic measuring

devices attached to his body. One

nurse, Miss Hamilton said, was

In Mr. Nixon's Toom at almost

all times. The other sat outside.

both watching monitors and Mr.

Even so, the nurses will keep

constant check on Mr. Nixon's

heartbeat, heart rhythms and

blood pressure. The first signs

that he was going into shock

Tuesday, six hours after the

operation, were a sudden drop in

blood pressure and a rapid rise

in pulse rate, Miss Hamilton said.

The doctors are still taking no

chances with Mr. Nixon. They

are leaving tubes in his vains

him emergency medication.

in case they should have to give

As a measure of Mr. Nixon's im-

provement, the doctors for the

first time since his operation

allowed him to sit up in bed-

"dangle his feet over the side of

He was also given his first solid

Mr. Nixon is also receiving

The doctors said Mr. Nixon was

treatment every four hours to

"alert" and "slept at intervals throughout the night." His tem-

perature, blood pressure and pulse

were listed as normal and his

red-blood-cell count continued to

keen his lungs clear.

Nixon through a window.

Mr. Nixon at all times.

Nixon's chief physician, said.

Swnday football games.

Mr. Nixon's progress.

tensive care.

Established 1887

88 Killed By Fire in Seoul Hotel Club Reportedly Locked Clients In

SEOUL, Nov. 3 (AP).—Police lamed a careless smoker for a hotel fire early today that killed 88 persons, most of whom were trapped in a discothèque. A survivor said the club's employees locked the only exit, apparently to make sure the cus-tomers paid their bills.

It was Seoul's fifth major hotel fire in less than three years, the second in three weeks and the second in the Brown Hotel in just over two years.

The blaze destroyed the hotel's sixth floor, where police found 65 bodies in the nightclub. They said they were looking for the hotel client who started the fire by careleasty disposing of a cig-arette butt in a sixth-floor

Police also were investigating the report by a 24-year-old Korean woman that nightclub employees locked the door, trapping an estimated 200 young

She said the door was locked when the fire broke out shortly before 3 a.m., almost an hour after the nightclub was required by law to close.

She said the customers finally broke down the door and stampeded from the flames and smoke through a narrow corridor, darkened because the fire had knocked out the electricity.

Another survivor, a 26-year-old man, said he and about 50 others escaped through a ventilation shaft in the nightchib

A hotel employee said a Korean woman in a nightgown ran out of a room on the sixth floor, shouting "Fire," at about 2:50 a.m. He said he tried ansuccessfully to put out the fire



Woman belied to safety during hotel fire in Scoul.

Police said they could not tell how many persons were in the seven-story, 56-room hotel because ets records were destroyed. They estimated that about 400 persons were in the building, which also contained 21 apartments and scores of shops. A Japanese man who was injured was the only known foreigner among the victims.

Police said the dead were overcome by smoke or were killed trying to escape by jumping. Ten doctors were called in to help identify the dead, all but 20 of whom were burned beyond recognition. Witnesses reported seeing almost naked men and women screaming for help from windows of the top

City authorities immediately fired the director of a regional office of public hygiene, charging negligence because the nightclub failed to close at 2 a.m. as required.

The worst hotel fire in history killed 165 persons in Seoul's Taeyonkak Hotel on Christmas Day, 1971. Last Oct. 17, a fire in a tourist hotel killed 19 persons. The previous fire in the Brown was in August, 1972, when six persons died and 104 were injured. Four persons died in a fire at another Seoul hotel in March, 1972.

Four months after the last Brown Hotel fire, a blaze swept through a theater in downtown Seoul and killed 50 persons at

Nixon Off **Critical** Care List Able to Sit Up On Side of Bed By Stuart Auerbach LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 3 (WP) -In their most optimistic bulietin since Richard Nixon entered the hospital 11 days ago, the former president's doctors removed him from the critical list today and allowed him to sit on the side of the bed. "This is his best morning since

ident "is physically quite ill. I doubt he feels like doing any-United Press International thing including watching the PLO spokesman Yassir Abded Rabbo at news conference.

Says Kissinger Bid Was Rejected

PLO Aide Says Arab Nations Should Prepare for New War

statements that Jerusalem will

not negotiate with the guerrilla

organization, he said: "We shall

show the world that we Palestin-

ians want peace at the time the

Egypt's 1975 Budget

budget for next year is the equiv-

alent of \$12 billion, the biggest

in the country's history, a Min-istry of Finance source was quoted as saying yesterday.

In a speech 10 days ago, Pres-

ident Anwar Sadat said Egypt

spends one-third of its gross national product, or \$2.3 Million,

Arafat Expects War

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (Reuters).

—Mr. Arafat, in an interview

published here today, forecast

that there would be another Middle East war within six

He called for UN action to

prevent another Arab-Israeli war.

"Otherwise," he said, "a catas-

thophe is coming to" the Mid-

Geneva peace conference on the Middle East "could calm the

area, but it cannot produce a

final and lasting peace."

months

east. He said

CAIRO, Nov. 3 (AP).—Egypt's

Israelis are refusing it."

BEIRUT, Nov. 3 (NYT).-The information chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization said yesterday that the "primary duty of the Arab states is to prepare themselves militarily and economically" for a new war with Israel.

Yassir Abded Rabbo, a member of the executive committee of the grouping of guerrilla units, said that there was no hope for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict while Israel and the United States refused to include the PLO in negotiations. Mr. Rabbo said that the Arab chiefs of state, in their meet-

ing at Rabat, Morocco, had rejected a peace approach proposed by Secretary of State Henry Kis-The Palestinian spokesman, at a news conference here, said that the Arab leaders, "including those

had rejected what he described as a four-point proposal made by Mr. Kissinger to advance Israeli-Arab agreement, The proposal, as described by Mr. Rabbo, called for the following steps as the next stage toward

leaning toward the United States,"

 Partial withdrawal of Israeli forces in the Sinai Peninsula in exchange for a declaration of nonbelligerence by Egypt that "would end the state of war permanently between the two coun-

• A final settlement on the Jordanian front that would give King Hussein of Jordan administrative control of the major cities in the occupied West Bank of Jordan "except Jerusalem," while Israel maintained military control of the countryside on the

West Bank, · A minor withdrawal by Israel on the Golan Heights in the vicinity of Kuneitra, but continued occupation of the strategic heights by Israel · A unanimous resolution by

the Arab of states to lower the price of oil, "These proposals are sheer nonsense," Mr. Rabbo said.

Plan Rejected The Arab chiefs of state have rejected Mr. Kissinger's proposals leading to bilateral discussions between Israel and each of its adversaries, and have called for resumption of the Geneva peace

talks, with the PLO representing the Palestinians. But Mr. Rabbo said there was no reason to believe that the Israelis would agree to reconvene

the Geneva talks. Mr. Rabbo said that the PLO delegation at Rabat, led by Yassir Arafat, the PLO chairman, had made no concessions to Jordan in exchange for King Hussein's recognition of the PLO's right to take control of any territory re-linquished by Israel on the West

Mr. Rabbo said there would soon be a meeting of the "confrontation states"-Syria, Jordan and Egypt—and the PLO. The off-producing Arab states have agreed to give \$2.35 billion to the confrontation states next year for military purposes.

Report on PLO Bid BEIRUT, Nov. 3 (NYT) .- The PLC plans to appeal to the United Nations to help it find "common ground for a settlement" with Israel, a high-ranking source in the guerrilla group has

be a member of the PLO's delegation at the General Assembly on Nov. 13, said on Friday that such international help was ex-sential to get the Palestinians and Israelis off "their present collision

Referring to continued Israeli

Kissinger's Visit Fails to Change Shah's Oil Stand

By Murrey Marder

TEHRAN, Nov. 3 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger admitted yesterday after talks with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi of Iran that the United States is now attempting to halt new increases in oil prices rather than trying to negotiste lower prices.

In a series of statements this fall, the U.S. government has waged

a public campaign to get the oil-exporting nations' cartel to cut the petroleum prices that it had quadrupled within the last several months. "Before you have lower prices, you have to have stable prices," Mr. Kissinger said at a

press conference yesterday.

By contrast, on his last trip to this region, in October, Mr. Kissinger encouraged hopes for cut-ting existing oil prices with sup-port from Saudi Arabia. Iran and Saudi Arabia are the world's two biggest exporters of oil and the Shah has taken a lead in raising oil prices to their present level on the ground that oil has been greatly underpriced for

The Shah held out no prospect yesterday for avoiding further oil price increases unless foreign oil marketing companies cut their high profits. Iran intends to maintain the purchasing power it now holds for oil in relation to the prices of other world commodities, he told newsmen after his four hours of talks with Mr.

The Shah said oil prices would go up, not down, unless profits of U.S. and other oil-selling companies are reduced. Fixed-Price Proposal

He noted that he has proposed a single fixed price for oil, with variables for type and location, to be linked to the prices of 20 to 30 other world commodities. This fixed price in place of the multiple pricing system, with so-called posted prices, now in effect, he said, would have the advantage that "nobody could manipulate" the price and everyone would know the price, the taxes paid on

U.S. experts are extremely skeptical about the Shah's price Inuposal, which was approved lest week by the economic committee of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and will go before the OPEC's oil ministers for further action in December.

The best that Mr. Kissinger could say about the plan publicly. during this visit to strengthen U.S.-Iranian tiles, was, "We are not in principle opposed to the of a fixed are studying it further."

Considerable expertation has been aroused in recent months (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Mideast Trip Set Nov. 5-7 By Kissinger

Talks on 'Possible' Steps Toward Peace

BUCHAREST, Nov. \$ (UPI),-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger announced today that he will make a tour of the Middle East Nov. 5-7 in his continuing search for a peace settlement. He then held a four-hour talk with President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Romanian leader, in an interview with newsmen traveling with Mr. Kissinger, said after the meeting that the secretary of state had assured him that President Ford's administration will move to get Congress to extend nondiscriminatory tariff treatment to Romania.

Asked if the United States would extend most-favored-nation treatment to the Bucharest government, Mr. Ceausescu said: "Yes, the secretary gave such assurances that this problem will be solved adequately in the near

Compromise

Until recently, Congress has blocked most-favored-nation treatment to socialist countries unless they open their doors to citizens who wish to emigrate. However, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., announced Oct. 18 a compromise formula which is expected to result in nondiscriminatory trade treatment for the Soviet Union.

The Romanian leader told newsmen that the United States and Romania will begin new negotiations in the economic field shortly. Other issues discussed today in-

cluded the Middle East and the energy crisis. Speaking to newsmen in the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



KISSINGER IN ROMANIA — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger greeted by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu yesterday in Bucharest after the secretary arrived from Iran.

Bid Expected at Rome Conference

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON Nov. 3 (NYT). When Secretary of State Henry Kissinger steps before the World Tuesday, he will be addressing many persons who believe that mankind's biggest challenge is not so much averting a nuclear holocaust as assuring economic sur-

Mr. Kissinger is expected to propose meeting the challenge by increasing the world's food production and by establishing a World Food Council responsible to the secretary-general of the United Nations.

In a late draft of his speech, obtained by The New York Times, Kissinger recommends limiting the council's authority pri-

marily to overseeing the activities of four groups of technical ex-perts that would deal, respectively, with food aid, trade, production and reserves.

Administration officials are divided over whether Mr. Kissinger's speech will precipitate action to assure survival and whether it will stress sufficiently the idea that scarce resources should be used as more than instruments of national policy.

World Politics At issue is whether the speech

confronts the new reality that food and fuel are changing the shape of world politics just as surely as nuclear power did in the 1950s and industrial potential in the 1960s. In a time of scarce resources and heavy economic interdependence, political power is

Throughout the Ford administration, and especially in the De-

Some officials, particularly those of sizable but unspecified American contributions to a joint effort, coupled with appeals to other countries to do their share, will lead the delegates into care-

worked on the food problem for years emphasize the advantages of American self-sufficiency, (Continued on Page 2, CoL 5)

By 117-0 in General Assembly

UN Votes Compromise Cyprus Resolution

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. eral Kurt Waldheim to continue sion that Turkey will go ahead I (UPI).—The General Assembly called Friday night for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus, the safe return of refugees to their homes and continued negotiations between the Greek all condemnation of Turkey con-Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities for a political settle-

Ending its one-week debate on Cyprus, the assembly unanimously dooted a compromise resolution acceptable to Greeks and Turks. The vote was 117 to 0.

But in their final statements, Furkish Foreign Minister Turan Junes and Cyprus chief delegate Spyros Kyprianou upheld their livergent positions. Mr. Gunes said a federal state was the only possible solution while Mr. Kyprianou maintained that the Cypricts could not negotiate under the Turkish military огезепсе.

In Nicosia, newspapers said today that Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash has approved the UN resolution. One said Mr. Denktash had "given a positive reception to the UN resolution because it supports the Turkish community's views and principles repeated many times in the past

Ecevit Backs Resolution

In Ankara, Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit welcomed the UN resolution yesterday. He told reporters that the UN had accepted that the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots represented two different communities and had equal rights.

The Premier added that the wording of the resolution did not bar a federation as a solution for the island's problems.

Defense Minister Hasan Isik said the UN's call for eventual withdrawal of foreign forces from the island in no way clashed with Turkey's policy.

Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus who was forced to flee from the island in an Athensled coup in mid-July, said in a statement issued by the Cypriot government information office in Nicosia that he found the UN esolution "absolutely satisfac-

The resolution asks all nations to respect "the sovereignty, inlependence, territorial integrity and nonalignment of the Repubic of Cyprus" and to refrain from all acts and interventions against

t. It also: · Says that further negotiations can be conducted within the ramework of the UN.

. Asks for continued aid for yprus through the UN and coperation of all parties with the N peace-keeping force, which rould be strengthened if neces-

• Requests UN Secretary-Gen-

using his good offices.

Four nonaligned nations—Algeria, India, Mali and Yugoslavia—had worked for several days on the resolution, eliminating tained in an earlier text circulated by Cyprus.

Mr. Gunes urged the Greek Cypriot community and Greece to look upon the problem in a "realistic" way. A federal system. he said, was the only solution. It was a "historical reality," he He said the Greek community

and wanted union with Greece which, he said, was unacceptable for the Turkish community, Only a federal solution, he concluded, could provide for the physical security, economic devel-

opment and cuitural growth of Mr. Eyprianou accused Mr. Gunes of trying to dictate the solution that Cyprus should seek. The Turkish foreign minister,

tions be the guardian."

There was no doubt, Mr. Kyprianou concluded, that the basic demands of Cyprus were under-stood and accepted by the international community. The overwhelming majority of speakers in the debate had supported it, he

nations somewhat closer

Cyprus problems.

with its policy of dictating the terms for a settlement. Let the Cypriots be alone," he appealed to Turkey. 'Let the United Na-

Gunes Reports Meetings

Turkey feels for Greece,

He said that he met here Friday with Mr. Bitslos following approval of the UN resolution. He gave no details of the talks but said he has reason to hope that the new Greek government will respond to the friendship that

Bitsios have brought the two

was in the majority on the island

the bed," as Miss Hamilton put it, UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 3 food today-custards, mashed po-tatoes, and pureed meats and (AP).-Mr. Gunes told newsmen yesterday that secret talks with Greek Foreign Minister Dimitri

increase, although it is slightly he said, "has given the impres-\$25 Billion Since September, 1973

Oil Producers Run Up Huge Money Reserves By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP). Monetary reserves owned by the oil producers' cartel rose by at least \$25 billion in the last year to a total of more than \$38 bil-Hon, or 19 per cent of the world total, compared with only 7 per cent at the end of September, 1973, according to data released over the weekend by the International Monetary Fund.

resources from the Western con-suming countries to the cartel which many experts had predicted would undermine the world's financial system, is already well under way. Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil producer, alone had accumulated \$11.5 billion in reserves at the

end of this September, moving up

Thus, the transfer of monetary

into fourth place behind West Germany, the United States and A year ago, the Saudis had only \$4.0 billion in reserves—made up of currency, gold and other assets
-ranking 13th It appears likely that within the next several months, Saudi Arabia will pass both the Unitc. States and Japan, ranking second only to West Ger-

many, which now has \$325 billion in reserves. At the same time, the IMF reported that the industrial nations, confronted with a four-fold increase in the price of oil, had run a staggering combined deficit

in the second quarter of 1974 at

the rate of \$51 billion, compared with an annual rate of \$41 billion in the first quarter and only \$10 billion in the second quarter of

The pervasive nature of the impact of rising oil prices was shown by the fact that, except West Germany and Sweden, all industrial countries had suffered sharp trade deficits in the second quarter of 1974.

Oil experts and economists have been warning for some time that if the price of oil did not come down, the cartel nations would accumulate a top-heavy position in world monetary reserves. The World Bank, for example, has estimated that by 1980 the cartel would accumulate \$600 billion in reserves, or three times the pres-

But the IMF figures are dramatic evidence of how far the process has already gone. They cover data for 10 of the 12 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

which also are members of the IMF. The gains have been spectacular, especially within the past

N.Y.C. Curbs Smoking NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (UPI) .-Lighted cigarettes, pipes, cigarillos and cigars have been banned in all New York City supermarkets and elevators, most college classrooms and some recreational facilities.

12 months. For example, Tran's reserves have climbed from \$992 million at the end of September, 1973, to \$6.3 billion; Venezuela's from \$1.6 billion to \$5 billion; Iraq's from \$1.3 billion to \$3 billion; Kuwait's from \$551 million to \$1 billion; Indonesia's from \$917 million to \$1.6 billion; Algeria's from \$536 million to \$2 billion; Nigerla's from \$445 million to \$4 billion; and Libya's from \$2.4 billion to \$3.7 billion.

With some exceptions, the re-

serves of the major industrial

countries have also risen, but they

are piling up large amounts of debt to the OPEC countries, which could eventually cut their gold and currency holdings. The combined deficit of so-"other developed areas." including Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and smaller European countries, rose even more tries' trade deficit, from a rate of \$9 billion in the second quarter of 1973 to a rate of \$39 billion in

the second quarter of 1974. The changing picture of reserves also mirrors the shift in the power balance ir the Middle East. Thus, before the Yom Kippur war, Israel had reserves of \$1.5 billion, half again as large as Iran's \$992 million. A year later. Israel's reserves which had reached a peak of \$1.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 1973, had dropped by one-third, to \$1.2 billion, and now are less than 20 per cent of the Iranian figure.

The source, who is expected to

Kissinger Said to Want New UN Food Unit self-sufficiency.

> partment of Agriculture, the view is expressed that world leadership must be exercised by promoting increased food production. working closely with Mr. Kissinger, hope that pledges in Rome

ful consideration of food pros pects in coming decades But other officials, who have Inter-Continental Cologne **1** (0221) 2651

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Where else?

Israeli Doubts King Hussein Will Allow PLO Operations

TEL AVIV, Nov. 3 (NYT) .-A high military officer said yesterday that he did not believe King Hussein would allow Palestinian guerrillas to resume operations against Israel from Jordanian territory. But should that occur, he added. Israel would be able to cope with such action.

The officer, a member of the general headquarters staff who refused to be identified, was commenting privately on a report from Beirut that the Palestinian Liberation Organization will insist on the right to resume opera-

Most of the guerrilla raids into Israel came from bases in Jordanian territory until September, 1970. when King Hussein cracked down on guerrillas in his territory, killing a large number of Palestinians and driving others out of the country. PLO Statement

Commenting on the PLO statement that the Arabs expect

French Aide **Ends Talks** With Israelis

TEL AVIV, Nov. 3 (UPI) -The Israeli foreign minister said yes-terday that he had told French Foreign Minister Jean Sauva-gnargues that the Arab guerrillas were a gang of terrorists who do not represent the Palestinian

Mr. Sauvagnargues boarded his Mystère-20 jet for Paris without an escort of senior Israeli officials and no joint communiqué was expected on the three days of talks, according to Israeli sources. They attributed this to Saturday's being a national day of rest on which official business is suspended in Israel. "I think the visit was a useful

one," Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Alion told newsnen at Kibbutz Ginossar, his collective farm home beside the Sea of Galilee where Mr. Sauvagnargues spent Friday night. "I cannot say that we reached

any agreement on certain politi-cal issues," Mr. Allor said. "I would rather say that we agreed to disagree on most issues."

Mr. Allon said Mr. Sauvagnargues did not offer French

help to mediate with the Palestine Liberation Organization whose chairman, Yassir Arafat, met with the French minister in Beirut last week. No Message

Mr. Allon said Mr. Arafat did not use Mr. Sauvagnargues "to sent a message, or best wishes, and I was not curious to hear anything about him because our files on him in the Criminal Department tell it all."

Repeating the essence of critical remarks made earlier in the visit, Mr. Allon said French policy, together with that of other European states, "has given the impression that they are ready to sacrifice the vital interests of Israel for the sake of the Arab side, which doesn't want to conduct negotiations for peace."

The Israeli minister said he told

Mr. Sauvagnargues that unlike the Algerian revolutionaries who fought against and won their independence from France in the 1960s, the PLO "explicitly says in their Palestinian covenant that they are aiming to destroy the state of Israel altogether." "They are not to be consider-

ed as a national liberation movement or as a guerrilla force," he said. "These are a gang of terrorists who do not represent the people, who have not been as-signed by an organized people to fight for their cause." In Israel's view, he said, the

territory of pre-independence Palestine, "which, of course, in-cludes both banks [of the Jordan River], can offer a just solution to the national expression of both the Jews and the Palestinian

2 Women to Go Free JERUSALEM, Nov. 3 (UPI).— The national television station said today that two Frenchwomen serving sentences here, for smuggling explosives into Israel on an Arab guerrilla sabotage mission in 1971, will be pardoned as a gesture to France.

The television said that President Ephraim Katzir had decided to grant the pardon and release of Evelyn Barage, now serving a 14-year sentence, and Marilyn Bradley, who was sentenced to 10 years.

Demirel Rejects Ecevit Proposals

ANKARA. Nov. 3 (UPI).— Premier Bulent Ecevit today said that Justice party leader Suleyman Demirel had rejected all of his proposals for collaboration in solving the 49-day-old government crisis.
Mr. Exerit, head of the Repub-

lican People's party, has been running a minority caretaker government while seeking to orgarine a new coalition.

"Demirel has rejected all nine of my alternative solutions," Mr. Ecevit told newsmen following a 35-minute talk with Mr. Demirel. "I would say there are no prospects left for cooperation between our parties in solving the

Dutch Get Breathalyzer

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3 (Reuters). -The Netherlands introduced the breathalyzer alcohol test for they drive the issue to the extreme and don't leave margin for political maneuvers, it will lead to a stalemate that could lead to

He said some Arabs might be deceiving themselves about having won the 1973 war, but he believed President Anwar Sadat of Egypt was more realistic and

"I hope he remembers Oct. 19 and 20, when he had to bail out the Egyptian Army by begging for a cease-fire," the officer said.
"And this was after he had
prepared for a war for nearly six years. He had total surprise, the odds. The Israeli Army was un-prepared and it was Yom Kippur. The Interventions

"And all they could manage was five or six kilometers. They have no logical reason to be proud

"Had it not been for the threat of Russian intervention and IUS. Secretary of State Henry] Kissinger's intervention, he would have had it." Meanwhile, in an interview in

Ginosar, near Lake Tiberias, yesterday, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon told newsmen that Israel held to the position that it would not accept the establishment of a Palestinian state on the West

Bank of the Jordan.
"We believe it is possible to give expression to the aspirations of Palestinians for self-identity in the framework of an arrangement with our neighbor in the east." Mr. Allon said.

Shah Visited By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1) that Saudi Arabia and Iran, as the two most powerful politically moderate oil-producing nations in this region, would agree to a cut of about \$1 a barrel in the price of oil.

The Shah's comments yesterday, in which he described his fixed price plan, which would use as its base a \$10-a-barrel price for light Arabian oil from the Persian Gulf, caused some newsmen mistakenly to believe that he was proposing a \$1,65-a-barrel cut in the present price. The Shah specified, however.

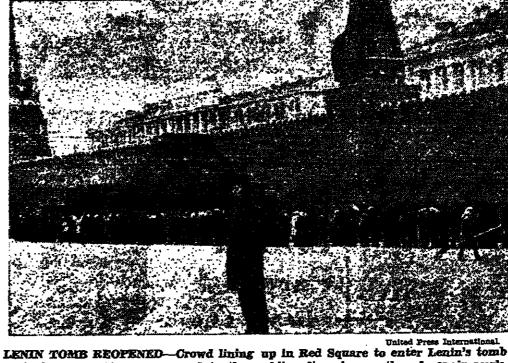
that he was talking about a reduction from what is known as the "posted price" of oil. This is the technical price figure used to compute taxes and royalty pay-ments for oil, rather than the market price. What the Shah proposes, he made it clear, would maintain,

reduce, the basic revenues to oil-exporting nations. These prices will rise again in the immediate future, the Shah said, in order to compensate for what he called the inflationary rise of all prices. Other experts say this is likely to increase oil by about 34 cents a barrel. The Shah said at one point in

Palace that the single pricing formula he advocates should bring down the price of gasoline to consumers. But he added a strong qualification: This will occur, said the Shah, if "profits will be limited."

Oil marketing companies, he said, should have their profits cut. But he said this is a matter for others to enforce. There was no desire on either

side yesterday to emphasize oil policy differences as the two nations signed an accord to establish a joint commission on political, economic, cultural, defense, scientific and technological co-



The British Labor party declin-

esent negotiations between

that Mr. Kissinger's speech was

vague and tentative because Washington had no policy on

Defenders of the draft main-

tained that its purpose and the purpose of the Rome conference

are to initiate thinking about the

food problem in global terms and

to set directions for future nego-

Crop Reports

ficials maintained that Mr. Ford

had accepted Mr. Kissinger's rec-

ommendation to increase the

level of food aid under the Public

Law 480 program from about \$900

million to about \$1.5 billion, with

the possibility of going higher if

A high Agriculture Department

Officials in the Office of Man-

agement and Budget insisted. however, that Mr. Ford had

merely decided that there would

be an increase, but that the ex-

act amounts would be determined

Even if the highest figure is used, officials said, the tonnage

of food shipments would be little

more than was originally projected under the \$900 million program before grain prices climbed.

Protests Planned

protesting alleged U.S. meddling

in Italian politics are planning demonstrations during Mr. Kls-

singer's visit here for the World

Security forces have been rein-forced by soldiers and armored-

car units at Rome's two airports

to protect the U.S. secretary of state, Palestinian guerrilla chief Yaszir Arafat and other world

leaders expected to attend the conference. Mr. Kissinger is due

here tomorrow from Belgrade.

ROME, Nov. 3 (AP),—Leftists

official said that the President had decided to use \$1.3 billion as

"working guideline."

on a quarterly basis.

Food Conference.

future crop reports were good.

Several State Department of-

British membership.

yesterday when it was reopened to the public after six months of repair work.

6-7% Drop in Income Forecast

Schmidt Warns EEC Socialists About Slump

By David Haworth

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3 (IHT) .-West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt issued a warning this weekend about the economic effects of the energy crisis on the Speaking at a two-day conference of Socialist leaders in the Common Market, he said that liv-

ing standards throughout the EEC would soon fall. Mr. Schmidt said that the balance of payments problems which Europe faced would mean a reduction in real income over the next 12 months of between 6 and 7 per cent. He added that some EEC countries were seeking to conceal this fact by acquiring internation-

al credits. "We have got to realize," the Chancellor said, "that on present trends the community's total trade deficit in six years' time will be of the order of \$20 billion." He said that this would lead to recession throughout the com-

munity. Only a very few under-stood that all EEC countries would have to live with smaller real incomes, reduced consumption and increased investment, Mr. Schmidt added. "If you want full employment you have to have strong investment." he said. In Mr. Schmidt's view, all EEC countries were facing a new kind of economic crisis—one that would bring stagnation in inter-

national trade in 1975. He said successive governments in KEC countries had shown themselves too weak to say "no" to inflationary pressures. At the end of his speech in a closed session of the conference Mr. Schmidt repeated his fre-quently expressed criticism of the

European Commission as "ineffi-

Amin Wants Transfer Of the UN to Kampala LONDON, Nov. 3 (Reuters).-Uganda's President Idi Amin has suggested that the United Nations

In a message to Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, whose country is current chairman of the UN General Assembly, Gen. Amin alleged that imperialist powers dominate the UN and urged transfer of the headquarters in the interests of justice and equality, the radio reported.

headquarters be transferred from New York to Kampala, according to Radio Uganda, monitored here yesterday

Mideast Trip Is Announced By Kissinger for Nov. 5-7 lieve that the PLO recognition (Continued from Page 1)

presidential palace, Mr. Ceausescu said that a new outbreak of fighting in the Middle East would "cause great difficulties in oil supplies and aggravate the energy

In announcing that he would definitely visit the Middle East, Mr. Kissinger said the purpose of his mission was "to consult all parties in the Middle East on the significance of the Rabat summit and possible next steps toward a Middle East peace."

Mr. Kissinger will stop briefly in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, for talks with King Faisal which may inchide a discussion on oil prices. Mr. Kissinger is said to feel that his Middle East trip will not result in an immediate breakthrough toward getting peace negotiations started. Its primary purpose is to take

soundings with the Arab leaders following the Rabat summit conference, which recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole authority to set up a Palestinian state in territory surrendered by Israel. Mr. Kissinger is reported to be-

Leftist General Freed

On Parole in Uruguay MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 3 (UPI). -Retired Uruguayan Army Gen.

Liber Seregni, principal leader of this nation's political left, was freed on parcle by military authorities yesterday after spending 16 months in prison. Gen. Seregni, 57, was arrested July 9, 1973, when he led an

ident Juan Maria Bordaberry.

has complicated the chances of getting negotiations started, but he is still hopeful that there might be some flexibility. Mr. Kissinger arrived here today from Iran for a one-day official From Bucharest, Mr. Kissinger

will fly to Belgrade for talks with Yugoslav President Tito. On Tuesday, Mr. Kissinger will address the opening session of the World Food Conference in Rome, confer with Pope Paul VI in the Vatican and talk to Italian

He will leave Rome on Tuesday for Cairo and talks with President Anwar Sadat. On Wednesday, he will go to Riyadh and Amman, where he will confer with King Hussein. On Thursday, he will fly to Damascus, and go to Israel

on Thursday evening. It was not known whether he would stop off in Ankara to discuss the Cyprus problem with Turkish leaders before returning to Washington.

Offices of U.S. Firms Are Attacked in Rome

ROME, Nov. 3 (UPD .- A band of young extremists hurled firebombs into the offices of 3M Italia and International Business Machines tonight in the second night of attacks on firms linked to the United States, police said. The bombs broke windows and touched off small fires in the offices. Damage was minor.

Last night firebombs exploded simultaneously at three branches anti-government demonstration in of the Bank of America and Italy Montevideo to protest the right- in hit-and-run attacks by small ist coup d'état staged by Pres- bands of unidentified youths,

Mr. Schmidt said that he wanted to see a streamlined commission with a few executives at the informal consultations among themselves as the community pretop who would be under the conperes for its December summit trol of two or three major Enropean political figures of either meeting in Paris. prime ministerial potential or ex-perience. At the moment, he said, ed to send any delegates to the conference on the grounds that there were 13 commissioners, each they could not participate in such a meeting until there had been promoting his own ideas, in an uncoordinated setup. Some of them, he said, had been nominata satisfactory outcome to the ed by their governments just to remove them from the national Britain and its eight partners about the terms of continued

Meanwhile, those conference

Kissinger Expected to Urge **Creation of UN Food Council**

(Continued from Page 1) which, they say, requires selfsecrifice.

The draft of Mr. Kissinger's speech is divided into three sections. The beginning sketches the magnitude of world food shortages and describes in somber terms a world caught by inflation, soaring fuel prices, diminishing resources and continuing population growth. Then the draft outlines steps

that it says the United States is prepared to take and what the United States expects other nations to do. These include: • A pledge, originally given by President Ford at the UN, of a

aid. No figure, however, is spec- A call for "nationally held" food reserves, without indicating whether these reserves would be stored by governments, private

major increase in American food

would be controlled. • A commitment to increase American food production as much as possible.

• A promise to help others increase their food production by making American technology

• A call to improve the distribution of food from producer countries to recipient nations. No note is taken, however, of the problem of distributing food to the needy within countries. • A call for "have" nations

besides the United States—the oil-producing nations are not singled out—to make greater con-The concluding section of the speech provides a detailed de-scription of a "network of new

entities" to manage food issues under the aegis of the World Food Council. Administration officials acknowledged that the new groups are intended to bypass the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. There is a widespread agreement within the administration that the PAO has

A number of administration food experts argued in interviews

Wilson Reveals Accounts Held In Swiss Bank

been ineffective.

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson has two accounts in the London office of a Swiss bank that is in financial difficulties, a statement from 10 Downing St. said today. The disclosure is likely to cause controversy. At the outset of the

recent election campaign, Mr. Wilson accused major newspapers of seeking to build up a smear campaign around his personal finances. The statement, distributed by

the British Press Association, said the accounts were opened at the London branch of the Interna-tional Credit Bank of Geneva in July, 1973, while Mr. Wilson was leader of the opposition. The money, it said, was con-

tributed by "someone sympathetic to the Labor party" to help with Mr. Wilson's political ex-penses. It added: "One was a deposit account of £1,450 (\$3,380) and the other a current account for £50,

Both accounts are now, in effect, frozen, International Credit closed its doors last month after a run on deposits.

UN Unit Sees Hard Times. No Crisis in World Economy

GENEVA Nov. 3 (AP).—The but food prices have recently b UN Economic Commission for rising again because of low atc Surope predicts difficult times for the world economy but says that, in the Western industrialized world at least, there is no danger of the kind of crisis that preceded World War IL.

Only the least developed nations, the ECE's Trade Review says, will seriously suffer from tougher competition on world markets and worsening terms of trade as foreign aid by developed countries, beset by their own worries, tends to slow down. "The most urgent world eco-

nomic problem today is that several poor countries will not have their basic needs for consumer goods and input materials covered," and by comparison the dif-ficulties of the developed countries appear to be of smaller magnitude, says the review, which is published here. It adds: They have in the postwar

period had an extraordinary growth of real per-capita income which has carried them to unprecedented standards of living. Adverse domestic developments and extended aid can only make minor dents in these levels but by no means bring them back to the hardships experienced in

Oil Producers

The review says the oil-producing developing countries can accelerate their economic growth while another group of developing countries might experience a down but will not seriously suffer because they have already reached a relatively high level

The review suggests that in-dustrial production in Western Europe as a whole shows tendencies for stagnation and no pickup of activity is yet in sight. Orders for industrial goods are "increasingly unsatisfactory" and stocks of finished goods "increasingly too large."

It says that sales of new automobiles were down significantly in the second quarter of the year from the 1973 period, with declines of 7 per cent in the Netherlands, 9 per cent in France, 10 per cent in Austria, 17 per cent in Denmark, 18 per cent in West Germany, 22 per cent in Britain and 33 per cent in Sweden.

Residential Building Demand also has fallen for

private residential building, the review says, partly because of earlier market saturation and restrictive monetary policies and partly because of lower dispensable income of households. Investments in this sector have been stagnating or falling in many Western European countries.
Unemployment also was con-

siderably higher in the second quarter of 1974 than in the last quarter of 1972 in Denmark, West Germany, the Netherlands, Britain and the United States, although it was lower in Italy, Norway, Finland, Sweden and Canada. But the present slow growth in several countries is likely to worsen unemployment in the second half of 1974 and in 1975, according to the ECE.

"Exports to oil-producing countries will certainly increase rapidly, but other developing countries will not be able to go on increas-ing their imports as they have done so far," the review says.

Consumer Prices

The review says the overall 12month rate of increase of consumer prices in Northwestern Europe grew from about 10 per cent in the fourth quarter of last year to about 11 per cent in the first and 12 per cent in the second quarter of 1974. In the period of July-August. 1973, to July-August, 1974, the increase was about 13 per cent.

The ECE says there have been "gradually firmer" indications of a stabilization and ultimately a reversal of the trend in commodity prices. Agricultural raw meterial prices have been falling

only 11 per cent higher. Largely as a result of his commodity prices, particul oil. Western Europe's trade de nimost doubled to over \$18 lion between 1972 and 1973 rose to almost \$19 billion in first half of this year alone.

and pessimistic predictions for

The UN export price index

primary commodities based at in 1964 rose to 130 in 1972, to

in 1973 and jumped to 289 in

first quarter of 1974. As a re

the value of world trade in a

cultural goods, for example,

creased nearly 50 per cent

though its volume was alm

unchanged, and the value of

ported mining products rose 46 per cent although volume

1974 CTODS.

France Plan Soundings of Oil Meeting

By Clyde H. Farnsword PARIS, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Pn is going ahead with plans to trilateral conference of oil porting and consuming nat from both the developing and dustrialized worlds, despite s initial skepticism when the was proposed recently by Pr dent Valery Giscard d'Estaing Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is se

possible participants in a liminary working conference w would be held here later month, Foreign Ministry sou The French want the four gest exporters—Saudi An Iran, Venezuela and Algeria come, along with developing o

ing representatives to sound

tries from three continents dia, Brazil and Zaire. Representing the industrie countries would be the U: States, Japan and the Euro Economic Community, whose member states would coord their energy policies to a where they could speak wi single voice.

Points of Discord

This would require a good more common thinking exists now. France is still I accord with its partners on questions as oil pooling an sharing of research. The French also want repr tatives of three internation

stitutions-the Organizatio Petroleum Exporting Coun. the cartel of oil producers Organization for Economic operation and Development is made up of 24 industricountries, and the United No to come to the preparators

French sources do not ex the possibility that other

ing two former government isters, Jean de Lipkowski André Bettencourt, on missi promote the conference. M. Lipkowski will be going to Arabia, whose foreign mis Omar al-Sakkaf, has jus dicated in talks with F Prime Minister Jacques C. according to French sources the Saudis support the F initiative Mr. Bettencourt also go to Iran, where Sec of State Henry Kissinger me terday with Shah Moha Reza Pahlevi.

pected to sound out Vene Jean-Pierre Brunet, the economic officer in the F Ministry, is to go to Washi Foreign Minister Jean E gnargues is to make an a. scheduled visit to Japan Nov. 21. The point of the conli-would be to stabilize oil

An as yet unnamed envoy

and perhaps even get them : while at the same time insi machinery that would I revenues of the oil produces

Producers' Summit See ALGIERS. Nov. 3 (U) President Houeri Boumedie: virtually certain to get the port of oil-producing countr a summit meeting on longpricing and marketing P. government officials said he day.
They said Mr. Bouncdien. gotten tentative approval fr.

conference from King Fall

Saudi Arabia and other li

of Arab oil nations. Mr. B. of the dienne wants the conference of here late this month.

The Algerians had no cor on France's effort to conv three-sided conference of producers, consumers and de ing nations. Officials said might be possible after producers have coordinated

Firemen in Montre End 2-Day Strike MONTREAL, NOV. 3 (U Striking firemen and city of reached 8, tentative col

agreement early today, end two-day-old strike by 2,400 men who refused to fight 8 ber of major downtown bla Several square blocks had reduced to rubble by unt fires, making about 80 for homeless, since the sirike ! Thursday night. After he: terms of the proposed settle from union leaders, the fir immediately returned to fighting two major blazes.



STEPPING DOWN—Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Michael Ramsey, giving a sermon for the last time in Canterbury Cathedral Saturday. He will retire Nov. 15.

هكذا من الأميل

عكذا من الأجل

CS, Republican Rallies in 6 States

My Ford Winds Up Campaigning With 5,980-Mile, 3-Day Tour

president Ford returned to the White House early today after an de in siduous three-day, 5,980-mile tour tested his strength and his ability as an election campaigner

lue g. Mr. Ford is healthy and an re avid campaigner. But aides acmoviedged in Portland, Ore, on Fiday that the President was byvery tired, and he showed it. He segmed to regain his strength in the evening as he moved from to the same reception to another and d to the same which same to the same to the same that the same to the same that the same th

On Saturday, he was up be-

Rockefeller Says Tax Data Article 3 Was Inaccurate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 .- Vice-WASHINGTON Nelson Rocke-resident-designate Nelson Rocke-eller issued a statement Friday Thisworksying he would not object if conressional committees voted to ressource from his tax

The statement was released by Rockefeller spokesman in re-Rockefeller spokesman in re-dernic poise to a Los Angeles Times han the riche (IHT, Nov. 2-3) which reorted that Mr. Rockefeller had strained the House Judiciary ommittee from releasing such Mormation by refusing to waive is statutory right to keep it conin dential. The article quoted a mmittee source as saying that 1215 le tax ffle contained information "hich was "adverse" to Mr. ockefeller, who is seeking conessional confirmation of his

imination.

Mr. Rockefeller's statement callthe article "inaccurate" and scribed quotes by Rep. Don iwards, D-Calif, a member of e committee, as "misleading to E_d very unfair."

The statement acknowledged and count Mr. Rockefeller, in approvg the transfer of his tax file mal Revenue Taxation to the dictary Committee and the nate Rules Committee, had recified that "it be treated by e committees on a confidential

"But Mr. Rockefeller said he ential basis "at that time" be-Fise he had not been furnished copy of his tax file by the use Committee. The statement Senate committee "on the ific condition concurred in by al coun nmittee that he not release or nment upon any of the inmation in the report."

C Los Angeles Times.

ritain Reported et to End Pact ith S. Africa

ONDON, Nov. 3 (AP).—The for government, which is opicies, plans to scrap Britain's al agreement with Pretoria ly next year, well-placed addistration sources said yester-

he issue of naval cooperation h South Africa has caused a m within Labor ranks and reportedly led Prime Minister rold Wilson to threaten to fire e ministers

he government was expected announce the end of the 1955 constown agreement, under the Britain has the use of ral facilities at the South Aran base, when it publishes defense review early in 1975, sources said.

There was no official confirmaa of the reports, but the Sun-Times said the cabinet had ady approved the plan.

he British Navy has had a at Simonstown, 2 miles n Cape Town, since 1975. ense experts in favor of keep-the base argue that it is the British repair and refueling by batween Gibraliar and spore and is vital for the lection of sea-lanes around Cape of Good Hope.

ockade of Beef 🤃 Wales Halted

SEGUARD, Wales, Nov. 3 -British farmers called off three-day blockade of Irish shipments at this Welsh they will extend the siege that British ports if the gov-lent does not act to halt the his within three weeks.

esiege here ended after word d that the government had liked to assist the farmers. the Agriculture Ministry in on denied that it had made buch assurances. The lifting be blockade, which erupted blashes between farmers and b Friday, allowed 1,000 tons Frigerated meat and other 3 from Ireland to leave the for the first time in three

e farmers say Irish beef imv must be stopped to prevent among British cattle farmers ring from a beef glut. The ars claim they have to sen filivestock at a big loss bethey cannot afford to feed

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP). fore 8 a.m., had a leisurely breakfast in his room as he watched television news and scanned the newspapers. Then he flew to Salt Lake City; Grand Junction, Colo., and Wichita, Kan, in his final effort to rescue the Repub-

> back on Tuesday.
>
> Mr. Ford has not made an election prediction, but he believes he has helped some candidates and dispelled some of the anathy that seemed to paralyze Republicans following Richard Nixon's resignation from the presidency and the pardon of Mr. Nixon

lican party from an election set-

Small Crowds In some cities, the crowds that greeted the President were shockingly small, although toward the end of his tour the crowds were larger and more demonstrative. The President's speeches drew a mixed reception, but seldom evoked enthusiasm, except in his home town of Grand Rapids, Mich. where he campaigned in

downpour last Tuesday. Mr. Ford went to some districts to help old political friends he knew to be in deep trouble. It seemed to be characteristic of Mr. Ford to put his prestige and strength on the line because of sense of loyalty and a genuine

And those were the qualities that came through during the long, bumpy campaign. He called his fellow Republicans by their first names, and they spoke enthusiastically of him as a trusted, reliable friend a man of his

In Salt Lake City on Saturday morning, for example, Republican senatorial nominee Jake Garn, 42, the mayor, introduced the President, declaring "Tve never met a man more one of us with none of those highblown and rhetorical phrases."

Exhausting Schedule

On this three-day tour, the President put himself through an exhausting schedule that would have been impossible for a less experienced campaigner.

He left Washington on Thursday, just after noon, having already put in four hours in his office, and he was on the go for the next 14 hours. He got to bed in Los Angeles after 2 a.m., Wash-

Friday was almost as hectic. After an early morning visit to former President Nixon in a hospital in Long Beach, Calif., the President flew to an airport rally in Fresno, Calif. It was there that his ratigue seemed the greatest during the trip: He stimbled over words and names:

Then on to Portland for a series of receptions, speeches and other events that revived rather than exhausted the President.

Hecklers Met

On Saturday, the President demonstrated his desire to be open when he met with three members of a group of students who repeatedly heckled him earlier during his speech in the field house of the University of

Several dozen students from Utah colleges yelled at him, demanding to know whether he would sign a bill increasing GI educational benefits.

At the meeting, when the three veterans, talking at once, disputed his interpretation of the bill, the President said: "Now wait a minute. The point is there are some provisions in there that

have to be analyzed." When the veterans continued to argue, Mr. Ford promised to study the measure and make a decision when the bill reaches the White House.

Tough Attack In his Utah speech the President assailed the "overgrown, all powerful" federal bureaucracy in Washington in an uncharacter-

istically tough attack. The day is past," he said, "when an octopus-like government in Washington can stretch its tentacles across the nation

and squeeze into itself more and more power.
"We must cut the power and trim the size of the bureaucracy in Washington," he declared. He

pleaded for a Republican victory Press secretary Ronald Nessen announced that Mr. Ford would

receive election returns at the White House and would issue a statement Tuesday night on the Mr. Nessen also said that Mr.

Ford would leave Washington on Nov. 17 and fly directly to Tokyo for his state visit to Japan. He will stop once to raftiel, probably in Anchorage, Alaska.

The tour will include a visit to

South Korea and a meeting with Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev near Vladivostok, in the Soviet Union.

New Integration Plan Is Ordered in Boston

BOSTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—The Boston School Committee faces a Dec. 16 deadline to come up with a desegregation plan involving all grades in all schools in all parts of the city."

U.S. District Court Judge Arthur Garrity jr. who imposed the present temporary integration plan for Boston's schools, set the deadline Thursday. His order came as the schools went through a quiet day and as Gov. Francis Sargent ordered a two-thirds cutback in the number of National Guard troops called up three weeks ago because of violence associated with busing for integra-



PLANE TALK-President Ford sitting on the floor of Air Force One as he talked with members of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association in Grand Junction where he spoke.

One Million, Mostly Mexicans, Involved

Saxbe Urges Deportation of Illegal Aliens

By Ronald I. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 .- Attorney General William Saxbe has called for the deportstion next year of a million illegal allens-mostly Mexicans. He said that their impact on the country constitutes "a severe national

The illegal aliens hold millions of jobs, draw social benefits ranging from schools to welfare, drain funds from the nation's troubled

economy by sending away large our system of legal immigration," Mr. Saxbe said. The attorney general made his

before two county bar associations in Brownsville, Texas, where he was on an inspection tour of the Border Patrol. Mr. Saxbe said that he had rec-

comments in a speech Wednesday

ommended to President Ford that the Immigration and Naturalization Service's budget be increased by \$50 million and that

U.S. Naval Strength to Drop To Pre-World War II Level

By Michael Getler

The chief of naval operations, Adm. James Holloway 3d, has disclosed that the size of the U.S. fleet will continue to decline for at least another year, dipping below the 500-ship level for the first time since 1939.

But Adm. Holloway, appearing Wednesday at his first press conference since taking over the Navy's top job from Adm. Elmo Zumwalt on July 1, was more optimistic than his prede about the Navy's ability to keep the - sea-lanes - open in wartime. Adm. Holloway said he could basis" with Adm. Zumwalt's departing assessment that the Soviet

Charges Pushed Against Junta Ousted in Greece

ATHENS, Nov. 3 (Reuters) .-Athens Court of Appeals yesterday charged former president George Papadopoulos and 49 members of his former junts with high treason and insurrection - offenses

nunishable by death. The 50 men were accused of having planned and carried out the coup of April 21, 1967, that led to the establishment of a seven-year military dictatorship

On Friday the court had or-dered high-treason proceedings against the former president, 17 retired and 32 active army officers for their alleged part in the coup. Yesterday the prosecutor then charged the 50 men and referred the case to an investigating mag-

istrate for a formal inquiry leading to trial.
Mr. Papadopoulos claimed at Friday's session of the court that an amnesty, which he himself had granted for all political crimes, covered his case. The question was referred to the court's council of judges.

NATO Members Agree to Develop Anti-Ship Missile

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3 (AP) .- Representatives of the United States and 12 other countries in NATO have agreed to joint development of an anti-ship missile.

The announcement was made

Thursday, at the end of a threeday meeting of the nations' armaments directors, by Gardiner Tucker, NATO's assistant secretary-general for defense support. France was listed among the participants, although it usually does not participate in the military aspects of the alliance. The

other participants were Greece, Turkey, Canada, Norway, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Britain, Denmark, Italy and The long-range missile will be mainly a surface to surface weapon. No one country will be in

charge of the project, Mr. Tucker Member governments in NATO have been criticized in the past for wasting money and technical expertise on developing different weapons to do the same job.

Cosmos-692 Orbited

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (UPI).-The Soviet Union launched the earth sztellíte Cosmos-692 Friday, Tass

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP). Navy could now probably cut the gress to enact pending legislation sea-lanes better than the U.S. Navy could do its job of keeping

them open. "I would say that in a consensus of those situations in which war could occur (such as a conventional war in Europel the U.S. Navy could prevail and could resupply and reinforce our forces and our allies," he said. But," he added, "not without extensive losses at sea" to the large

Soviet submarine, force. Asked to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of both navies, Adm. Holloway said the Russians had nothing to match the 15 U.S. attack aircraft carriers and that the United States had superiority in the quality of its submarines and surface ships for the jobs they are assigned.

He also called U.S. seamen "more imaginative and resource-ful" and said they had far more combat experience, both among Navy pilots and ship command

ers, than the Russians. The principal Soviet strengths, he said, were a considerably larger submarine force, the ability to mass-produce submarines, and a lead in anti-shipping mis-siles. He also called attention to the growing size of the Soviet Navy, which he said "greatly concerned" him at a time when the U.S. fleet was dwindling. When it comes to operating far

from home, Adm. Holloway said he thought the Russians at this point were making up for their lack of technique, finesse and support ships" by the use of overseas "facilities," including a Cuban naval base at Clenfuegos. Adm. Holloway said he was unfamiliar with the so-called U.S.-Soviet "understandings" of 1970 that prohibit Soviet use of the base for modern missile submarines. But he said the Russians did not appear now to be doing anything differently from

cent years. Since 1969, the Navy has been dropping steadily in size from 976 ships as part of a moderni zation program. The fleet would eventually be built up again to 600 ships by the carly 1980s with money saved from retiring old

what they had been doing in re-

The Navy is scheduled to drop to 506 vessels by June 30. Adm. Holloway disclosed that the following fiscal year the Navy will drop to 496 vessels before the buildup begins.

Bourguiba Elected For a Fifth Term

TUNIS, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Prestdent Habib Bourguiba, running without opposition, was elected today to a fifth five-year term. Tunisian authorities said there was a strong turnout at the polls. Mr. Bourguiba, 71, ran for office with 113 National Assembly candidates of Tunisis's only political group, the Destourian Socialist party. The 112 were also unopposed for five-year terms.

PUBLISH YOUR

EXPOSITION PRESS, INC. Jericho, N.Y. 11753 516 997-9050 Special Studies Emerging in U.S.

Academics Focusing on Women in History

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT),-Women's multifarious part in history, long neglected or underestimated by traditional historians in the West-mostly men-is now being uncovered, publicized and promoted with extraordinary zeal

The study of women in history is increasing to the point that the creation of women's history divisions in a number of college and universities appears likely. The demand is coming from both students and faculty members.

At the recent Berkshire Conference on the History of Women, more than 2,000 college and university teachers, graduate students and other specialists-10 per cent of them men-were present at Radcliffe College and Harvard for three days of dis-cussion and debate.

A total of 51 panels were in action in Cambridge, Mass., and more than 100 papers were presented, often to standing-room audiences. The range, variety and complexity of papers was stunning—from "Women in the Monastic Life in the 12th and 13th Centuries" to "The Chang-ing Vocation of Womanhood."

Challenge Seen

The tone of the conference was summed up by Mary Dunn of Bryn Mawr, who proclaimed cheers that "the history for women has arrived." There also were cheers when Carol Smith-Rosenberg of the University of Pennsylvania accepted what she a challenge from traditional historians

with the crisis

A spokesman for the service, a

ranch of the Justice Depart-

ment, said that most additional

employees would be border patrol-

men. The service currently has

1,600 border patrolmen and a \$176-million budget.

Deep in Our Society

With the expansion, the Immi-

gration Service could remove

next year "one million persons

that it was essential for Con-

that would make it a crime for

employers to hire illegal aliens

in the United States range from

four million to seven million. Mr.

Saxbe noted, but he said that the

Immigration Service believes the

total could be as high as 12 mil-

The vast majority of these

aliens enter the country by walk-

ing over the horder, some from

off the flow of illegal Mexicans,

the attorney general said: "We

oppose the entry of all illegal

immigrants, regardless of their

C Los angeles Times.

race or country of origin."

Mexico, he added.

Estimates of illegal aliens now

Saxbe said.

knowingly.

Referring to Elizabeth Janeway who said recently that "women have not been trend-setters, activists or protagonists in the drama of great events," Miss Smith-Rosenberg declared:

now holding jobs-and then find "I would like to accept that those who have burrowed more challenge. Yes, Elizabeth, there deeply into our society," Mr. is a women's history—a women's history that is forcing scholars to re-evaluate the canons of tra-Of the million, Mr. Saxbe ditional historiography, to re-consider theories of causality and estimated that 364,000 hold industrial jobs, nearly that many periodization and to develop new work in agriculture and some 300,0°: have service jobs. sources and new modes of interpretation " The attorney general added

Although it is too early to measure the ultimate impact of the women's history movement on the practitioners of traditional historiography, it appears from the conference that it will be considerable.

New Topics

As new topics are explored and as the number of historians concerned with women grows, it is likely that many books on the topics will be published and that in turn, this development will attract others to the field.

Canada, but most from Mexico, Mr. Saxbe said. About 90 per The principal thrust of the cent of the 800,000 illegal aliens conference—and the gravamen of is to demonstrate the pervasive influence of women Stressing that "no prejudice of any kind exists" in efforts to shut in virtually every area of human experience.

Women's influence in history has been explicit and militant, the papers at the conference contended_

For instance, Alice Kessler-Harris of Sarah Lawrence argued

that women trade unionists were generally tougher bargainers than men, more selfless on the picket line and less willing to compromise in strikes.

Other papers traced the impact of women on religious movements

patterns of family and work, on black women as models for liberated women, on the leadership of women in immigrant communities and ethnic groups, and on the role of women in World War II-jobs in war factories and in the United States, on altering in the military support network

himself. Each time, Magruder

gave in response an increasingly

emotional statement of his own

sorrow about what he had done and that he is now serving a

"I am dreadfully, of course

painfully sorry," he said at one point, "for the damage to myself

Russians Refuse

Security Check,

Stay in Sydney

SYDNEY, Nov. 3 (Reuters) .-

Two Soviet diplomatic couriers

were stranded here today after

three airline pilots refused them

as passengers on London-bound

flights because they would not

undergo a routine security check.

Airline spokesmen said the

couriers-identified by airport

officials as V. Mitrofanov and R.

Krupin, who arrived here 12 days

ago-had refused compulsory body checks and would give no

assurance that they were not

The trouble began last night

when the Russians booked seats

in a Qantas Boeing 747. When

they refused the security check

required of all passengers-in-

cluding government ministers-

the airliner's pilot, Capt. J.R.

Carroll, refused to allow them

After the Russians' third re-

carrying arms.

aboard.

prison term for those acts.

Magruder Says Watergate 5

WASHINGTON, NOV. 3 (NYT). Jeb Stuart Magruder has charged that the defendants in the Watergate cover-up trial concocted a false story about him taking money from the 1972 Nixon reelection campaign in an effort to make him a "scapegoat" for the

From the context of his tes timony Friday it appeared that Magruder was accusing John Mitchell the former attorney general and head of the Commit tee for the Re-Election of the President, in particular.

tee funds.

He contended however, that he had started to withhold the money only when he began to worry about being made a scapegoat, and that he had done so only to insure that the Commit tes for the Re-Election of the President would keep its promise to pay whatever legal fees he might incur as a result of the Watergate affair.

money back, on the advice of his lawyers, before the committee met

arising from the case. Magruder said that he realized Friday for the first time that Mr. Parkinson had "misused" the relationship between the two men-a relationship, Magruder said, that he had once considered "friendly."

now, because of Mr. Stein's ques-

even more concerned than he was, Damaging Concessions

The witness made some potentially damaging concessions during the day, such as his acknowledgment that in the summer of 1972 he flew his family in a cam-

Set Him Up as a 'Scapegoat'

By Lesley Oelsner

paign committee plane to Hilton Head Island off South Carolina for a weekend. But as the cross-examination progressed the balance appeared to shift, with Magruder seeming to have his credibility as a witness bolstered to the extent that the prosecutor in charge of the

case, James Neal, rose to tell Judge John Sirica that he was not objecting to Mr. Stein's repeated questioning because "he's making this boy appear a victim." Mr. Stein pressed Magruder time after time on the fact that he had committed illegal acts

Magruder, 39, once Mr. Mitchell's deputy in the campaign and now a federal prison inmate as a result of his plea of guilty to conspiracy in the Watergate cover-up, conceded that he had withheld for a number of months some \$7.000 in campaign commit-

Paid Back Money

He said that he had paid the

Magruder gave his testimony under cross-examination by Jacob Stein, the attorney for Kenneth Wells Parkinson, Mr. Parkinson, one of the five defendants in the trial, is a Washington lawyer who was hired by the re-election committee immediately after the Watergate break-in on June 17. 1972, to work on legal problems

He also said that although he had been "concerned" in the latter months of 1972 about being made a scapegoat, he realized tioning, that he should have been

fusal, Soviet consular staff, officials of the Australian Foreign Affairs Department, airline reped the situation for almost four hours. Then the two couriers were hurried from the airport in

A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman in Canberra said the Russians would not receive any special clearance treatment from the Australian government.



Queen Mary Now Hotel, Shopping Center

By Andrew H. Malcolm LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 3

WNYT).—The Queen Mary is a Hyatt House. The ship is also a wax museum, a candy store, a souvenir stand, a convention center, a seashell shop, a jewelry store, a movie set, a bus stop, a rug store, a fish 'n' chips stand and a wedding chapel

Oth -: than that, the Queen Mary is the same graceful queen of the sea whose 81,000 tons of woods, brass and steel carried 2,114,000 paying passengers on

In September, 1967, its three bright orange stacks passed under New York City's Verrazano-Narrows Bridge for the final On Dec. 9, 1967, after 1.001 Atlantic crossings and after logging 3,794.017 nautical miles,

side the beach here. Once the symbol of unparalleled splendor in sea travel, the Queen Mary was to become the symbol of a waterfront rejuvenation at Long Beach, which paid \$3.4 million to Cunard Lines for the vessel.

Chlorination May Give Water Cancer Agents, Study Says

nation produces cancer-causing chemicals in drinking water, according to the Environmental

While saying that there is no immediate cause for alarm, the EPA said Friday that it has begun a nationwide investigation to determine how widespread the prob-

Two government studies have found very small concentrations of suspected cancer-causing agents in drinking water in Cincinnati and New Orleans, triggering the national probe, the agency said.

"Our scientists are investigating the possibility of certain chemicals showing up in water systems that may be carcinogenic," or

Talks in France Fail To Halt Mail Strike

PARIS, Nov. 3 (UPI).-Government and union representatives met again yesterday for negotiations in the 16-day-old French mail and communications strike but reached no agreement.

The state secretary for posts and telecommunications. Pierre Lelong, said the government was offering to change the status of 6,000 mail workers from parttime to full-time, give mail sorters the right to retire at age 55, make promotions more frequent for some employees, and give other advantages. But the unions said Mr. Lelong failed to grant any concessions on the basic questions of hiring more workers and raising salaries.

Today, after almost seven years of financial storms, the Queen Mary rides in 43 feet of calm waters behind a stone breakfront along Pier J at the foot of the Long Beach Freeway. The vessel has been largely gutted, redecorated and rewired. Much of the ship has been parceled out to various concessions. They are supervised by the city's Queen Mary Department, which is supervised by Capt. James mander who saw such ships only

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).— cancer-causing. EPA spokesman There is a possibility that chlori-Marlin Fitzwater said. "It appears that many of them are getting there as a result of the chlorination process," he said.

"We don't feel at this time that there's any need for general alarm." he said. "In no case are we urging that the chlorination process be stopped. But it is a problem that needs to be looked into as carefully as possible."

However, a memorandum re-portedly circulated within the EPA warned that the agency should be prepared for "a con-siderable uproar on the part of the public, water utilities and the states with regard to the demonstration of known carcinogens in public drinking-water systems."

The EPA studies have found very small concentrations of chloroform and carbon tetra-chloride in the chlorinated drinking water of Cincinnati and New Gordon Robeck, director of the

EPA laboratories in Cincinnati, said tests have shown that the chemicals can produce liver cancer in rats. But he said it is not known whether the same agents are linked to cancer in humans, Mr. Robeck said the EPA's

evaluation of the studies had been proceeding cautiously for some time, in an effort to avoid any premature public alarm, "I don't believe in scaring the public and not having a recommended remedy," he said.

The problem of cancer-causing agents may exist in every water system that includes industrial waste sewage and vegetable matter in the raw water before it is purified and treated, Mr. Robeck

V.S.O.P.

GASTON DE LAGRANCE

Cognac

suits, discarded agreements and abandoned leases. Refurbishing nal \$9-million estimate to almost \$60 million, with one-third of the ship still undeveloped.

On the second armiversary yesterday of its opening as a seaside hotel, several score travelers were registered at the old purser's office for first-class

Others paid \$3.75 each to tour the ship, visiting a museum on the Queen Mary's history and seeing some impressive exhibits designed by Jacques Cousteau and called "The Living Sea." There, they heard fish talking, touched various living inhabitants of the sea and viewed themselves as seen by occan

Almost 70 shipboard and dock side shops are open for business, including one with the sign: "Rugs, imports and frozen barangs, imports and indeed the names (on a stick)." There are helicopter rides and eventually 20th Century-Fox, which filmed part of "The Poseidon Adventure" here, would like to build a marina and a park astern of the

Other Projects

Off the port how, construction workers have laid the keel for a new Hilton hotel while in downtown Long Beach, across the Los Angeles River, there are plans for an exhibit hall and another hotel in a renewal program sparked by the city's ac-

quisition of the ship.

The Queen Mary is 1.019 feet long, 118 feet wide, has 12 decks and is held logether by 10 million rivets, Launched on Sept. 26, 1934, it carried a crew of 1.285 and 2,038 passengers, plus six miles of carpeting, 30,000 sheets and 210,000 towels.

The rudder weighed 140 tons. The four 18-foot propellers that reached 30-knot speeds each weighed 32 tons. After the vessel's arrival here shipworkers removed 320 tons of old paint, a weight loss that made the entire ship ride one inch higher in the water.

The beds in the 406 remaining staterooms were replaced, but the rich wood paneling remains, as does the soft whoosh of air from the wall vents. One stairway is presided over by a stern portrait of Queen Mary executed by "her obedient servant Thos. Agnew." Some walls carry plaques with "Good steering is of great value Samuel Cunard."

Regularly, the deep tones of the ship's horn blast out over the harbor. The radar scanner still re-volves for tourists' benefit. Except for a lack of engine vibration, the Queen Mary Hyatt House could be on some eternal voyage to

GASTON

COGNAC

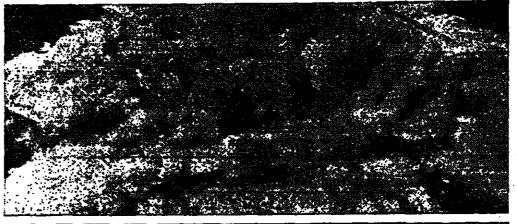
FINE CHAMPAGNE V.S.O.P.

DE LAGRANGE

toute la tradition

française de l'hospitalité







MADRID MARKET RAZED-Olavide market, 41-year-old landmark, was demolished Saturday in a two-second remote-controlled blast, Top to bottom: before, during and after. Building was destroyed to put in a park and underground garage.

Military Parade Follows Speech Near Border

Kosygin Takes Moderate Line on China

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (NYT).-\$0viet Premier Alexei Kosygin took a moderate line toward Communist China vesterday in a major speech emphasizing Moscow's objective to extend "the process of detente to all areas of the world."

brations honoring the 50th anniversary of Soviet role in the central Asian republic of Kirghizia, also renewed Moscow's appeals for an-Asian collective security system.

As other members of the Soviet eadership have done, Mr. Kosygin emphasized Moscow's desire to normalize relations with China and blamed the current Sino-Soviet frictions on the "hostility" of the Peking leadership and its convergence with the most reactionary" forces in the West.

"But," he said in a relatively moderate passage, "we are con-vinced that this situation will change sooner or later and the People's Republic of China will develop by the will of its people together with the socialist countries along the road of peace and

Peace, Friendship

At another point, he said that the Russians had been "doing everything in our power to make our frontier with China all along its length a frontier of peace, good-neighborly cooperation and friendship between the Soviet and the Chinese peoples."

Without altering the substance of Soviet policy toward Peking, Mr. Kosygin seemed bent on muting their polemics. He made no reference to the Chinese capture of a Soviet helicopter crew last March-an incident which became a major point of contention. demands for the return of the

Mr. Kosygin also made no alhiston, according to the summary of his speech reported by Tass, the Soviet press agency, to earlier

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Mr. Kosygin, speaking not far Soviet press charges that Peking from the Chinese border at cele- had taken so anti-Soviet a line had taken so anti-Soviet a line in its foreign and domestic policy that its adherence to socialism was under question. The milder line taken by Mr.

Kosygin suggested that Moscow may have felt it necessary to softpedal differences with Peking because of the unfavorable reaction of several East European and West European Communist ties to Moscow's tougher earlier this year.

Berlin Meeting The Russians recently had to

edge not to press for anti-Chinese resolutions to gain general agreement for a meeting of European Communist leaders in East Berlin next year.

Without referring to China directly, Mr. Kosygin said that an Asian collective security system, long promoted by Mosco would serve the "process of de-tente" in Asia. "All Asian countries concerned could make their contribution on an equal footing to the establishment of such a system," he said. China has consistently opposed such a proposal.

Toward the West, the Soviet Premier asserted that Moscow's task was to make "stable and irreversible" the process of improving relations. He noted that Western states were caught in a serious economic orists. But he refrained, in those parts of his speech reported here, from repeating deciarations of other leading Politouro members that the new opportunities for Western Communist parties to gain strength and improve their political positions.

Military Demonstration

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (Renters) .-Heavy artillery, tanks and sophis-ticated rocketry rolled through the Kirghiz Republic's capital of Frunze today—the second Soviet military demonstration near the Chinese border in less than two

The parade, shown on television, was part of the anniver-sary celebrations. Mr. Kosygin joined local party leaders to watch the half-hour

parade of military equipment and several hundred troops. A simi-lar military demonstration was held last month in the Uzbek Republic's capital of Tashkent, 280 miles from China.

Russia Assailed by China UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov.

3 (AP).—China has accused the Soviet Union of "reaping fabulous profits in the Middle East war" and of seeking "by hook or crook" to control the Mediter-

Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua also told the UN General Assembly on Friday that Moscow betrayed the Arab and Palestinian peoples by "promising to send tens of thousands of emigrants to the Israell Zionists every year . . . for the purpose of seeking most-favored trade treatment from the other superpower."

The ambassador made the remarks during the assembly's debate of the Cyprus crisis, in which he said the Russians had followed a policy of "plunder of a burning house."

But Refugees Hope to Return

Turkish Hold Transforms **Greek Cypriot Communities**

By Samuel Abt

NICOSIA, Nov. 3 (IHT).-In Turks nor forfeited their pro-Trikomo, a village southeast of here, a group of Turkish soldiers were posing for a photograph this afternoon with a few smiling Turkish Cypticis. When the picture had been taken, the soldiers wandered off and the civilians returned to their homes, still smiling.

Nearby a Turkish Cypriot grocer was eating lunch at the counter of his store during a slack period. Farther down the street, some Turkish Cypriot men were lounging outside a bar and chatting while their children ate

chatting while their children are ice cream along the sidewalks. It was a familiar Sunday scene on Cyprus except that until three and a half months ago the entire population of Trikomo was Greek Cypriot and all the several hundred people there now were living in a Turkish Cypriot enclave in Larnaca, about 30 miles away on the southern coast.

But Trikomo is now behind Turkish lines and like many former Greek Cypriot villages it is being transformed into a Turkish Cypriot village simply by moving Turkish Cypriots into abandoned homes. A four-day tour of Cyprus strongly suggests that few captured towns and villages will be returned to the Greek Cypriots who fled them, despite the United Nations vote

Busts of Ataturk

Turkish Cypriot administrators of the territory will not say this in interviews, but prefer to de-scribe the refugee problem, as does Rauf Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot Vice-President of Cyprus, as an internal matter to be decided in intercommunal talks. Nevertheless, villages are being filled with Turkish Cypriots and in the village squares Turkish soldiers are erecting busts of Kamal Ata-There are few Greek Cypriots left to protest.

The refugee problem is immense, affecting about 240,000 people in a population of 660,000, which includes 520,000 Greek Cypriots, 105,000 Turkish Cypriots and about 30,000 Armenians and others. UN officials put at 180,000 the number of Greek Cypriots who fled south after the Turks landed at Kyrenia on July 20. The number of Greek Cypriots still in the northern 40 per cent of the island held by the Turks is put at 15,000. They are living safely, if resigned-

ly, in occupied villages.

About 8,000 Turkish Cypriots are believed to have fled north, with 34,000 still in the south and trying to get out. Many have taken reflige in the two British bases but others are said to be living safely in the mixed villages they inhabited before the inva-

Throughout the villages of the north and east, the 40,000 Turkish troops face no resistance. "There is no shooting in the north because the Turks have it under military control," a UN official said, and a visit to the villages confirms this Soldiers armed with automatic weapons are scattered about and checkpoints along the road are frequent. The spidlers look alert and disciplined.

The Greek Cypriots, mostly old women and children and a few old men, who stayed behind did so by choice and Turkish Cypriot officials contend that if more had done so, they would neither have suffered under the

Stories Discounted

erty. There are widesprea Greek Cypriot reports of rap and looting by Turkish soldier but diplomatic observers here a inclined to discount horror st ries, especially those about rat-

Looting is admitted, but one UN soldier here put . There has been looting in t north, yes, but that is inevital. in any country, isn't it, and i sides, some of the looting is do by your own side." Other (servers, however, have private accused the Turks not merely looting but of systematic plund ing, including shipping auton biles back to Turkey.

The villages themselves sha signs of upheaval: Pieces of his niture have been spilled in yards and huge rubbish fires bu by Turkish Cypriots. The w slogans of "Enosis" and "EOK (the Greek Cypriot terrorist u derground) have been paint over and the posters of Geo Grivas, the former EOKA les

er, have been disfigured. The thought of their homes ! ing occupied grieves the Gre Cypriots, many of whom are mi. dle class by Cypriot standar and had better housing than the average Turkish Cypriot.

More worrisome to Greek Cy. riots is the impact the displacement will have economically. have serious doubts whether south is viable with 200,000 re ugees added and the resource in the north," said a Greek Cy riot administrator. These sources include mining, cit fruits, tobacco, wheat and barl all of which are now behi Turkish lines.

"I doubt if we can even st a major road project, for exa ple," the administrator said, " cause the quarries are all in north."

What the south does have the manufacturing plants, s as canning factories for north's fruits and vegetables, it is the hope of Greek Cyp officials that the Turks will t mately resume shipments so rather than building plants the north or shipping farm p ucts to Turkey.
Clinging to such hopes—
the UN vote, however mean

less it may seem here with a deadline for troop withdreor refugee return—the G Cypriots are convinced that island will not remain div Expect to Return

"It is just unimaginable we should be left with 200 refugees," an official said. refugees agree. "It's not sir that they hope to move t they expect to," a UN off

And yet, a tour of the Turk occurried sector offers little 1. for the Greek Cypriots. In the nearby town lapais, made famous by Lawr Durrell in "Bitter Lemons." k. white villas stare shuttered at-Mediterranean. Behind huge boards advertising new const tion stand the buildings the selves, incomplete and untousince July. In the town squ Greek Cypriots who refuse leave sit bored in the sun. less captives of a handful of diers and policemen. Nob complains about bad treatm but their melancholy is (

year sentence, a friend

Dr. Ernest Muir

Pierre Monay

MORGES, Switzerland, No

(Reuters),—Painter Pierre Mc

78, who learned much of his

in the Camargue and Prov

Born at Saint-Prex, near

he spent about 18 years in Fr

before World War II, develo

a style which made his lands:

and portraits well known.

regions of France, has died

friends said.

LONDON Nov. 3 (Reuter

Dr. Ernest Muir, 94, an auth

on leprosy, has died at his Lo

home, it was announced ye

Obituaries

Mordecai Ezekiel, U.S. Economic

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).— Mordecai J. B. Ezeklel, 75, eco-nomic adviser to Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace from 1933 to 1940 and a government economist for 48 years, died Thursday.

Mr. Ezekiel was assistant director-general of the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization in 1961-62 and later was chief of the UN Division of the Program Control Staff at the State Department's Agency for International Devel-opment, He retired in 1967. He originated the agricultural

outlook or crop forecast, which made its first appearance in 1923. He also helped draft the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, aimed at curtailing farm produc-tion, reducing surpluses and raising farm prices. The program inaugurated price supports for some products.

Bidya Dandaron LONDON, Nov. 3 (Reuters) .-An eminent Buddhist scholar Bidya Dandsron, about 60, died in a Soviet labor camp last month, less than two years after

Luna-23 in Moon Orbit MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (AP),-The Soviet Union's latest moon probe, Luna-23, went into orbit around the moon yesterday, Tass an-



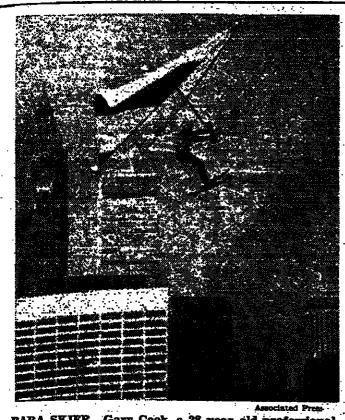
PARIS amusement

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هكذا من الأمل



PARA-SKIER—Gary Cook, a 28-year-old professional daredevil, flying on a kite pulled by a speedhoat around New York's Manhattan Island Friday. He started from the South Street Seaport and finished the circuit in 3 hours and 50 minutes—passing under bridges. Event was filmed for a TV action show.

Fischer Case Called Matter For U.S., Soviet Chess Units

By Gordon T. Thompson

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).— The head of the International Chess Federation, caught in the middle of the controversy over Bobby Fischer's renunciation of the world championship, says the next move in the dispute is up to the chess federations of the United States and the Soviet Union.

In an interview with the Engish-language weekly Moscow News, Dr. Max Euwe, president of the federation and a former world champion, said that the only possibility he saw of a title match taking place next summer would be if the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to a compromise. "The Soviet Chess Federation is very firm about it,' he said, "and I do not think that a compromise can be found unless Fischer does something" to alter the American position in the

Viktor Baturinsky, director of the Central Chess Chib in Moscow, has already made what ap-peared to be a conciliatory move by suggesting that Mr. Fischer might get more than half the ring fund of perhaps \$1 million il tile title match were drawn.

55-45 Split Suggested Eat. runcky said in a letter to :: New York Times, "after the match is drawn and the limit on the number of games] is up,

priority in sharing the prize fund." He suggested a 55-45 split as an example, noting in passing that "financial considerations" are "always troubling

The reclusive 31-year-old champion renounced his crown last June 29 after the federation refused to honor all his demands for the rules governing next year's championship match. While he and the federation had agreed that the winner should be the first player to win 10 games and that draws would not count, he had further proposed that the match be of unlimited duration (the federation voted a maximum of 36 games) and that he retain his title if the match were drawn

As the rules now stand, if neither player has won 10 games after 36 have been played, who-ever is ahead in victories is declared the champion. If the match is tied, the champion retains the title.

Fischer has until April I to eclare his intention to defend his title. Various emergency pro-cedures are available to Dr. Euwe to alter the rules, but he has there will be no match and the winner of the Anatoly Karpov-Victor Korchnol contest, now going on in Moscow, will become

vention to draft proposals for a new political structure. But Lon-

don has stressed that any arrangement must be approved by

the British Parliament and the

Roman Catholics of Northern

This plan was shaped in the

hope that the people here would

come up with a settlement them-

selves, this seems extremely un-

likely. A majority of the dele-

gates to the convention are now

expected to be hard-line Prot-

estants dead set against sharing any significant power with the

Catholic minority that makes up

Deadlock · Discussed

the talks next year was discussed

in London recently by Mr. Wilson

and Liam Cosstave, Premier of the Irish Republic.

A deadlock would send Britain back to the drawing board to try

to think of another way out. If

London drops its insistence on

Protestant - Catholic power - shar-

ing the Catholic minority would

be outraged. If Britain continues

to insist on it, the convention

would collapse and many in the

Protestant community would be

Merlyn Rees, Britain's secretary

of state for Northern Ireland, has

been coming under increasing

criticism from both sides here

He is generally regarded as weak

and indecisive, a symbol of Lon-

don's weariness. Catholics criti-cize him for continuing to allow

the detention of suspected ter-

attack him for continuing to talk

Even those who criticize him,

however recognize the impossi-

bility of his task, given the record

of British failure. From all indi-

cations, he and London are faced

Protestant watchman died yes-

to keep a lookout for would-be

bombers from the Irish Repub-

The police said gunmen fired half a dozen shots at the bar

late Friday night. The watch-

man was hit once. Most Belfast

pubs post civilian guards at their

front doors in a bid to curb ter-

about power-sharing.

with another collapse.

lican Army.

The prospect of a deadlock in

one-third of the population.

Feeling Is Growing in Ulster That Britain Seeks a Way Out

By Alvin Shuster will elect a constitutional con-

Ireland.

TELFAST Nov. 3 (NYT).-Along with all the other gloom in this troubled province, there is a growing feeling these days that British government policy on Northern Ireland is approaching

To many Roman Catholics and Protestants, it appears that British officials have run out of ideas and perhaps even interest in this province and its sectarian violence. They feel that the government, pushing one more plan for a political settlement, is heading for new disappointment.

> "The British have hope and that's about all," said one Catholic politician. "They don't seem to care about the place and it's no wonder. Many of us think they would like nothing more than to pull out if they could leave something viable behind."

"There is a growing acceptance looking for ways to go," said a moderate Protestant. "I don't say there is any devious plan to call the troops home. If they did it too soon it would be a clear dereliction of duty."

No Pullout Seen

Accordingly, there is no general conviction that London will group withdraw the 15,000 soldiers ent here since the outbreak of lighting five years ago. But the British often do seem to be orien do seem to be ventual withdrawal, given the molibility of the problem and he growing weariness of the kitish public.

rorists without trial. Protestants For the present, the Labor erty government of Prime Min-iter Harold Wilson is looking to ext year when Northern Ireland

Hong Kong Wins Extradition Case

LONDON, Nov. 3 (Reuters) .-A former Hong Kong police uperintendent alleged to have massed a £200,000 (\$468,000) ortune while serving in the colmy yesterday was ordered to be extradited to face bribery and conspiracy charges.

Former Chief Superintendent eter Godber, 52, fainted when he order was made in court here ifter a hearing which had lasted five days. He has been held in since his arrest here six conths ago after returning from

Catholics Set **Protest Week** In S. Vietnam

Nonviolent Rallies Slated in Provinces

By James M. Markham SAIGON, Nov. 3 (NYT).—The Rev. Tran Buu Thanh, the Catholic priest in the vanguard of the opposition to President Nguyen Van Thieu, said yesterday that his supporters plan a week of protest this week throughout South Vietnam to denounce the "hooligan" tactics of the govern-

Father Thanh, who was punch-ed in the face during pitched street fighting two days ago, declined to disclose specific plans for the protest.

But he indicated that the protests would take the form of rallies, mainly in provincial cities, rather than marches or demontrations that could provoke fur-

So far, the priest has had to rely almost entirely on his fellow Catholics, who represent about 11 per cent of South Vietnam's estimated population of 19 mil-

The once-militant An Quang Buddhist faction, while supporting the priest's nominal anti-corruption movement with words, is till too disorganized to put many people in the streets.

Lingering Suspicions

For the moment, while getting organized themselves, the Bud-dhists seem content to let the Catholics lead the attack on Mr. Thieu and, in the process, possibly overcome the lingering suspicions that hinder close cooperation between the country's two main religious groups. In the past, the Buddhists were the vanguard of the opposition to regimes that were backed by the Catholics.

Meanwhile, at Saigon's Mac Dinh Chi Cemetery, several hundred Catholics assembled this morning around the grave of Ngo Dinh Diem to commemorate the 11th anniversary of the former president's violent death.

Behind the scenes, President Thieu, and his Premier, Tran Thien Khiem, have been trying, apparently with some difficulty, to form a new cabinet.

Last week, four cabinet bers, including the President's coustn and confident, Information Minister Hoang Duc Nha, resigned in an apparent concession to the opposition. The President instructed Mr. Khiem to form a new cabinet, but so far few people of any prominence have appeared willing to join it. Rebellion Reported

Earlier, it was reported that tribe broken out in the Province of Dar Lac and may be spreading neighboring areas of the strategic Central Highlands.

If it continues to grow, the uprising, which is thought to have some 500 men under arms, could imperil the Saigon government's struggle against the Com-munists in the highlands

Some people here believe that the Communists have infiltrated the nascent movement. Others argue that a government crackdown on the rebels is rapidly alienating tribesmen who are not disposed to join the insurrection and who hate the Communists.

"It's going to be very bad here. an ethnic minority services official in the highlands warned. 'I don't think they can ever solve with the military. It should be solved by the political.

"I don't want to get my people killed," he added. "They are ethnic minorities—they are going to become more minority."

Rightists Planned Coup in August, Italy Probe Finds

ROME, Nov. 3 (AP) .- A rightcomp was planned for August this year in which plotters plan-ned to storm the Quirinal presidential palace, arrest Italian President Giovanni Leone and force him to dissolve the parliament in order to set up a "strong government," investigating judges

The rightist extremists also planned to pollute aqueducts, destroy bridges and pipelines, and disrupt communications to provoke a "civil war." Their scheme included the "murdering of politicians, magistrates and union

leaders," the judges said. They said the plotters belonged to the same group that in December, 1970, went through the first stages of a coup attempt led by late Prince Junio Valerio Borghese.

Dozens of persons, including several army officers and one of Italy's wealthiest industrialists. have been charged and arrested this year following police investigations of the 1970 coup attempt. The judges said 21 arrest warrants would soon be issued against persons involved in the August

Angola Town Reported BELFAST, Nov. 3 (AP).-A Ravaged by Africans terday after being shot outside a Belfast pub. He was employed

LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 3 (Reuters).-- Mobs of Africans have broken into and destroyed homes and public buildings in the town of Duque de Braganca, about 280 miles east of here, the newspaper Provincia de Angola said today Several farms and plantations were burned and others abandon-

ed. Portuguese paratroopers were

sent to assist local police.

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Democrats Expected to Increase Majorities Tuesday

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON (WP).—A turned-off American electorate buffeted for two years by scandals, inflation and rising unemployment, seems ready to even the score as best it can in Tuesday's midterm election by adding to Democratic majorities in Congress and the state capitols.

A final pre-election survey by Washington Post correspondents in all 50 states turned up signs of a slight, uneven Republican recovery from the depths of September, when the pardon of former President Nixon added insult to the injury GOP candidates had already suffered at his hands.

But while the belated firming of hard-core Republican strength, spurred by President Ford's crosscountry campaigning, has tightened some statewide races and probably saved some marginal House seats, it appears to have been too little and too late to spare the GOP from being driven deeper fnto its minority status in Con-

gress and the country. The Democratic victory wave that has been building ever since Mr. Nixon's "lonely landslide" of 1972 was erased by the Watergate revelations, and the worsening economic news seems likely to yield the Democrats at least:

 Five additional governorships, including a shot at control of all 10 of the biggest states.

• Four additional senators beyond their present 58-42 advan-

sentatives, added to the current 248-187 majority in the House. Those figures probably repre-sent a minimal estimate of the Democratic gains. With some breaks, the Democrats could wake up Wednesday morning with 42 of the 50 governors (a gain of 10), 65 senators (up seven) and

more than 280 members of the House (a gain of 32-40 seats). The latest Gallup poll gave the Democrats a 20-point lead over the Republicans in voter preference for Congress, a wider margin than the Democrats actually won in their previous landslide years of 1958 and 1964.

Democrats won 283 and 295 seats respectively. Not Veto-Proof

But unless the worst happens from the Republican view, Mr. Ford is going to be spared 'veto-proof" Congress he has been warning against in the 19 states where he has campaign-

in the year were talking hopefully about reaching a two-thirds majority (290 seats) that might theoretically be able to override Ford veto. But Democratic national chairman Robert S. Strauss said last week he thought they would fall at least 11 seats short of that mark with a maximum gain of 31 seats.

Jack Calkins, Republican congressional campaign committee chairman gave the most ontimistic forecast heard from any GOP official in months, when he concluded a state-by-state roundup of House races with a guess that Democrats would gain only five seats in the House,

If the Democrats do come up somewhat short of the landslide that earlier seemed possible, they can probably blame three factors: the shortage of cash, the length of the campaign and the leck of voter interest In a year when the Watergate

scandals and the stock market slump scared many of both parties' big givers out of the camjoyed an even greater-than-usual advantage over the challengers in the battle for finances. Since Republicans are fighting

a holding action—particularly in the House—this money squeeze has hurt them less than the Democrats. The Post's reporters cited examples from California to Virginia of Democratic challengers who have almost literally run out The money squeeze has help-

guard holding action. So has the fact that the Democrats apparently hit their peak strength a few weeks ago and are laboring to hold onto that wide a margin of public favor.

"We've been trying to sustain unnaturally big leads in too many races for too long a time," said Robert J. Keefe deputy chairman of the Democratic National Committee. "There had to be some evening up when the figures were as lopsided as they've been, Said Patrick Caddell, a leading Democratic pollster: This has been panic week for a lot of our candidates. I'd have been happier if we'd voted a week ago. Several private polls have shown a tendency for normally Republican voters (now fewer than one-fourth of the national electorate) to move back into line behind Republican candidates in the past three weeks, despite the distaste many of them apparently still feel for the Nixon administration record

How much Mr. Ford's personal campaigning may have sourced this move is uncertain, but there are signs that his action in pardoning Mr. Nixon is no longer the drag on Republicans it was a month ago. Perhaps it is sympathy for the hospitalized former president, but many observers supported White House political

adviser Dean Burch's comment that "the pardon issue has tended to fade over time. There was no chapter two.

Turnout Factor

The final joker in the Democratic dack is the problem of turnout—which threatens to be exceptionally light on Tuesday, even for an off-year election. Since hitting a modern high in 1962, when 46.1 per cent of the voting-age population went to the polls and Democrats managed to avoid the usual mid-term los for the party in power, voter turnout dropped to 45.4 per cent in 1966 and 43.5 per cent in 1970.

Some analysts are predicting it will slip below 40 per cent on Tuesday and, unless all historical patterns are reversed, the additional stay-at-homes will be main-ly the blacks, Chicanos and working-class whites who provide the Democrats with their margins.

The vagaries that are possible in a light vote turnout give Republicans some hope of upsetting candidates in Florida and North Carolina. And the relative success of the rival organizations in turning out their vote on Tuesday likely will determine the three try-Nevada Utah and Kansas.

As always in an off-year elecis bent or broken by the dynamics of personality and issues in par-

fit no single formula That is demonstrated by late reports from the gubernatorial battles in the two biggest states, California and New York. In California, Secretary of State Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown jr., a Democrat, touted for months as the certain successor to retiring Gov. Ronald Reagan, a Repub-lican, now finds himself seriously challenged for the first time by State Controller Houston I. Flour-noy, a Republican. The Mervin Field poll published Friday confirmed private surveys showing Mr. Flournoy had halved Mr. Brown's margin, to 7 or 8 percentage points. An 11-point undecided factor, a late campaign visit by Mr. Ford and Saturday night's televised debate on the biggest station in the vital and volatile Los Angeles electorate

could make that race still closer. Across the country in New York, however, Rep. Hugh L. Carey, a Democrat, has continued to add steadily to his landslide lead over Republican Gov. Malcolm Wilson. A late New York Daily News poll gave Mr. Carey a 61-39 per cent lead—a showing which, if realized, could make Mr. Carey Tuesday's biggest winner and in position as a Democratic power broker.

The shifts in the Brown and Carey races are important, not California and New York-along with New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan—are the states the Democrats are counting on for multiseat gains in the House. The length or brevity of the Brown and Carey coattails can affect the new lineup in Congress, if there is any pattern of straightticket voting.

Ticket-Splitting

But once again, advance indicabe the order of the day. In Callfornia, Sen. Alan Cranston, a slide victory over Republican State Sen. H. L. Richardson no matter what happens to Mr. Brown. And in New York Republican

Sen. Jacob Javits has been widening his lead over his challenger, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, a Democrat, to 12 points in a late Daily News poll, even while his running mate, Gov. Wilson, has continued to fade, In recent weeks, the Post's cor-

respondents report, Republicans have moved into stronger posi-tions in the gubernatorial battles in Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas, South Carolina, Tennessee and Pennsylvania, and may have an even chance of winning all of those except the last. Their candidates have also

moved up in the Senate races in Idaho, Indiana, North Carolina and Kansas, but only in the last, where incumbent Republican Sen Bob Dole is running, would the Republican be given the edge On the other hand, in guber-

natorial races, Democrats have moved ahead in Maine, made it an even bet in Michigan and closed ground rapidly in Alaska, while their Senate candidates have opened leads in Alaska, North Dakots and Oklahoma drawn even in Utah and moved into a challenging position in

These late shifts tend to obscure the overwhelming Democratic strength in the statewide races-a pattern of power which is going to produce a score or more of landslide winners among the Democratic governors and senators who escaped effective opposition from the Watergateweakened Republican party.

Among the 23 Democratic-held governorships up this year, at east 16 seem safe against chal-

Democratic incumbents George C. Wallace in Alabama, Reubin Askew in Florida, Cecil Andrus in Idaho, Marvin Mandel in Maryland, Wendell Anderson in Minnesota, James Exon in Nebraska, Mike O'Callaghan in Ne-

Island, Richard F. Kneip in



South Dakota, Dolph Briscoe in Texas. Thomas P. Salmon in Vermont and Patrick J. Lucey in Wisconsin are expected to disprove the theory that incumbent governors are automatically

marked for extinction. They are strong favorites, along with such prospective successors to retiring Democratic governors as David Pryor in Arkansas, George Ariyoshi in Hawaii and

David Boren in Oklahoma, The only Democratic governors considered under challenge are William Egan of Alaska and John

Mr. Egan has closed ground but is still an underdog against Re-publican Jay Hammond Mr. Gilligan appears to have opened at least a narrow lead over Republican ex-Gov. James A. Rhodes who has been heavily criticized by Ohio newspapers for the secrecy surrounding his personal and campaign finances.

Six Republicans

By contrast to the Democrats' continuity, of the 12 Republicanheld governorships up this year only six have incumbents running. And only two of those six are favored to survive-Robert Ray in Iowa and Meldrim Thom son jr. in New Hampshire.

Mr. Ray looks as solid as any Republican office-holder in the country, but Mr. Thomson's lead estimated at from 7 to 18 points in three recent polls, could be leopardized by the large undecided vote.

The other four Republican governors on Tuesday's beliet are in varying degrees of trouble. Malcolm Wilson appears doomed to fall to the Bugh Carry coalition in New York. In Massachusetts, the latest Boston Globe poll mut Gov. Francis W. Sargent 25 points behind Democratic Michael Du-

In Colorado, Republican Gov. John D. Vanderhoff is in a hard race with Demograt state Rep. Richard Lamm, with recent polls giving the edge to Mr. Lamm. And Michigan Gov. William G. Milliken, hit by a conflict-ofinterest charge Friday against his hand-picked lieutenant governor candidate, is now an underdog against Democrat Sander Levin. In the other eight gubernstorial races without an incom-Democrats are favored to hold Mains and pick up Oregon and Connecticut, where Demo-crat Rep. Ella Grasso should break the male monopoly of the state houses. Democrats also have a chance to gain Arizona, Wyoming and Termessee, but have greater problems than appeared earlier in holding Kansas, New Mexico and South Carolina.

But the big news of the gubernatorial front would be if the Democrats-with holdover governors in Illinois and New Jersey and good-to-excellent prospects in California, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas—came out of Tuesday's voting with control of the 10 big states, which among them have almost a majority of electoral - college

A similar power pattern can seen in the Senate races. Fifteen incumbent Democrats are on the ballot and 11 of them are virtually assured re-election over their feeble Republican opponents. Those considered safe include James B. Allen of Alabama, Alan Cranston of California, Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut, Herman Talmadge of Georgia, Daniel of Hawaii, Adlai Steven-Inouve son 3d of Illinois, Russell Long of Louisiana, Thomas Eagleton of Missouri, Ernest Hollings of South Carolina, Warren Magnuson of Washington and Gaylord

Nelson of Wisconsin. Sens. Allen, Inouye and Long have no major party opposition.

Add Gov. Dale Bumpers of Arkansas and former astronaut John Glenn of Ohio, both of whom beat incumbent Democratic senators in the primary, and the list of almost sure Democratic winners reaches 13. With 38 carry- against ex-Goy, Paul Laxalt, but

are virtually assured a hefty. majority in the new Senate.
Their incumbents who are favored but not certain include Mike Gravel of Alaska, Frank Church of Idaho, Birch Bayh of Indiana and George McGovern of South Dakota, Sen. McGovern holds a clear lead over former Vietnam POW Leo Thorsness after waging the most expensive campaign in South Dakota his-

tory, but Republicans have not given up hope of beating the 1972 presidential nominee. Also favored on Tuesday are Rep. John Culver of Iowa and Attorney General Robert Morgan of North Carolina, the Democratic nominees to succeed retiring Democratic Sens. Harold E.

Hughes and Sam J. Ervin jr. Next, the Democrats are favored to take over as many as five Republican-held Senate seats.

In Colorado, former McGovern campaign manager Gary Hart holds a commanding lead over Sen. Peter Dominick.

Kentucky Gov. Wendel Ford, a Democrat, seems to have withstood the closing rally of Sen. Marlow Cook and is favored to pick up that seat North Dakota's former Gov.

William L. Guy has a similar edge over veteran Sen. Milton Young. Ex-Rep. Ed Edmondson, D-Okla, unsuccessful in a senate try two years ago, seems likely to make it in his second attempt, with Republican Sen. Henry Belimon the possible loser.

The Democrats' fifth pickup could come in Florida, where former state Secretary of State Richard Stone has been running 15-20 points ahead of millionaire druggist Jack Eckerd, a Republican, in the battle to succeed Republican Sen. Edward J. Gurney now under indictment on Only a low vote in Mr Stone's Miami base and a strong turnout in Mr. Eckerd's central Florida territory would seem likely to endanger Mr. Stone.

GOP Senators

On the Republican side of the Senate aisle, the only incumbents who can be counted reasonably safe are Jacob Javits of New York, Barry Goldwater of Arizona, Charles Mathias of Maryland and Richard S. Schwieker of Pennsylvania. The latter two have labor backing in their states, but some observers consider that even with that advantage, they are not immune from upset by their maverick Democratic challengers-Barbara Mikulski in Maryland and Pittsburgh Mayor Peter Flaherty in Pennsylvania. Favored but not home free is

Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., who, like Mr. Mathias, has a woman challenger, State Sen. Betty Roberts. Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., has fought his way back to the tossup category in his bitter struggle with Rep. William R. Roy, D-Kan. Republicans are slight favorites

to hold two New England Senate seats where the Republican incombents are retiring. The latest polls in New Eampshire put Rep. Louis C. Wyman from 11 to 21 points sheads of John Durkin in the fight to succeed Sen. Norris Next door in Vermont, the

latest public poli shows Rep. Richard Mallary, R-Vi., leading Patrick J. Leahy by 13 points for the sest vacated by Sen. George D. Aiken. R-Vt, The final two Senate races, in

Utah and Nevada, give each party an even chance to take over the other's seat. In Utah, Rep. Wayne Owens, a Democrat, and Salt Lake City Mayor Jake Garn are virtually deadlocked in the latest That seat is being polis, relinquished by Republican Sen. Wallace Bennett

In Nevada, where the retires is Democrat Sen, Alan Bible, Lt. Gov. Harry Reid, a Democrat. took an eight-point lead into the closing week of the campaign vads, Philip W. Noel in Rhode overs, none of them up for observers think Mr. Laxalt may Island, Richard P. Kneip in election this year, the Democrats have had the better of the closing exchanges on financial disclosure and campaign contributions and rate the

Mills Race

The most celebrated House race in the country, involving House Ways and Means Committee chairman Wilbur D. Mills, D-Ark. and Republican Judy Petty, seems likely to set the pattern of frus-

tration for Republican challengers everywhere, Despite the optimism in Mrs. Petty's camp, published polls and local observers pick Mr. Mills to win again despite—or perhaps because of-the publicity over the

Tidal Basin incident. There are exceptionally active Republican challengers against several other veteran Democratic representatives, including Wright atman and Jim Wright of Texas. John Jarman of Oklahoma Claude Pepper of Florida and Frank Clark of Pennsylvania But generally speaking, any Democratic congressman who

survived the rigors of 1972 is safe. this year. The only two who may not be are Reps. John Flynt jr., of Georgia, and Frank Denholm of South Dakota, whose young, maverick, egghead Republican opponents have a chance for headline-making upsets.

Of the five Democratic winners of special House elections earlier this year, three seem quite safe and the other two-Richard VanderVeen of Grand Rapids and Thomas A. Luken of Cincinnati -are slight favorites.

Republicans have a handful of opportunities for gains in the 28 districts where Democrats are retiring or where the incumbents -- like Reps. Owens Dorn Culver and Roy-are moving up to statewide races. But Democrats are likely to find much richer pick-ings this year in the 24 House districts Republicans have left A quick checklist of Republican

representatives who may be defeated on Tuesday would in-

John Buchanan, Ala., Burt Talcott, Bob Mathias, Victor Vey-sey and Bob Wilson, Calif., James Johnson, Colo, Ronald Sarasin, Conn.; Ben Elschburn, Ga.; and Samuel Young, Ill.

Also: Earl Landgrebe, Roger

Zion, David Dennis and William Hudnut, Ind.; Wiley Mayne, Iowa; Marjorie Holt, Md., Paul Cronin, Mass.; Marvin Esch, Garry Brown and Robert Huber Mich.; Gene Taylor, Mo.; Richard and John Hunt Charles Sand man, William Widnail and Joseph Maraziti, N.J.

Also: Manuel Lujan, N.M.; Angelo Roncallo, and Carleton King, N.Y.; Earl Ruth, N.C.; Samuel Devine, Ohio; John Camp. Okla : Albert Johnson, Pa.; Dan Kuykendall, Tenn.; Alan Steelman and Robert Price, Texas; Stanford Parris and William Wampler, Va., Vernon Thomson and Harold Froehlich, Wis.

The Women

While neither of the women running for the Senate is favored, several new women members Representatives, where four of the 16 women incumbents are retir-Among the strongest women

candidates for the House are Millicent Fenwick, R-N.J., Martha Keys, D-Kan., Helen Meyner, D-N.J., Nina Miglioneco, D-Ala, Colleen O'Connor, D-Calif, Fran Ryan, D-Ohio, Joann Saunders, D-Fia., and Gladys Spellman, D-

The only nonincumbent black congressional candidate given a real chance of winning this year is state Rep. Herold Ford of Memphis, Rep. Kuykendall's opponent.

In summary form, the statewide races that have shifted in the Republican direction in the last month include: The Arizona governorship, where Democrat Raul Castro, seeking to become the first Spanish-surnamed governor in

defeat Phoenix financier Russ Williams. A similar race in New Mexico, where state Sen. Jerry Apodaca, a Democrat, is trying to become the first Eispanic goyernor in 56 years, has also nar-

rowed into a close battle with Joseph R. Skeen. • The Idaho Senate race, where late surveys showing conservative Republican Robert L. Smith was on the verge of a "sleeper" upset of Sen. Frank Church, caused a suddenly aroused Sen. Church to attack Mr. Smith Friday as a man who had kept secret his own former support of Sen. Church

and who was now "misrepresenting" the senstor's record. The Senate race in Indiana. where Democrat Birch Bayh's

seemingly comfortable lead over

veys, leaving Sen. Bayh only a narrow favorite for a third term. • The Kansas senatorial and gubernatorial battles. Republican Sen, Bob Dole has at least pulled even with his challenger, Rep. William B. Roy, and state Sen-ate President Robert Bennett, a Republican, has come from far back to overtake State Attorney General Vern Miller, in the race

• The North Carolina senatorial race. State Attorney General Robert Morgan, a Democrat, is still favored to succeed retiring Sen Ervin, but a Republican bits, led by Gov. James Hols-houser and the uncertainty of voter turnout in Mr. Morgan's eastern:North Carolina base, make

this a possible upset. • The Pennsylvania governor ship, where incumbent Democrat Milton Shapp's early advantage was cut by adverse press comments on scandal charges in his administration and a heavy TV campaign by his well-financed opponent, Drew Lewis. But Mr. Shapp has fired back hard in recent days and is favored to

win by a modest margin. • The South Carolina governorship, where Republican State Sen. James Edwards appears to have exploited the turnoil in Democratic ranks since nominee Charles Ravenel was ruled off the ballot for failing to meet the residency requirement, and is now given a narrow edge over the Democrats' substitute candidate, Rep. William Jennings Bryan Dorn. Mr. Ravenel has made a

and some Democrats hope that may turn the tide. • The Tennessee governorship. where the planned late drive by former White House aide Lamar Alexander, a Republican, appears to have erased the lead held by

last-minute TV spot for Mr. Dorn,

ex-Rep. Ray Blanton.

To Democrats The statewide races that have shifted in the Democratic direc-Both Alaska battles. Sen.

Mike Gravel appears to have

tional council of the John Birch Society, and Gov. William Egan s ploneer Alasks politician, has made up ground against Republican challenger Jay S. Hammond. the bearded conservationist who upset two former governors in the primary to become the GOP nominee and who once was 20

points ahead. • The Maine governorship where Democrat George Mitchell has a 5.5-per-cent lead over Republican James Erwin in the final Bangor Daily News poll, with in-

dependent candidate James Long. ley still taking a fifth of the votes. • The Michigan governorship where Gov. William Milliken, already hard pressed by Democrat Sander Levin, spent the last two days trying to decide whether to drop his lieutenant-governor running mate, state Rep. James Dammen, who was hit with serious conflict-of-interest charges on Thursday, Gov. Milliken decided to stay with Mr. Dammen and

his own re-election now is in jeopardy. • The Senate race in North Dakota, where ex-Gov. William Guy appears to have a clear lead over 76-year-old Republican Ser. Milton Young. A third candidate, James Jungroth, who has focused his fire on Mr. Guy, does not seem to be drawing away as many

votes as expected earlier. • The Senate race in Oklahoma, where ex-Rep. Ed Edmond. son is now favored to defeat Sen Henry Bellmon, Mr. Edmondson had a 13-point lead in an Oklahoma Times poll of Oct. 22, and is benefiting from the landslide margin of Democratic gubernatorial candidate David L. Boren and from the vigorous campaigning of House Speaker Carl Albert who delivered a fiery speech backing Mr. Edmondson in reply to President Ford's Oklahoma City

speech lashing at the Democratic • The Oregon Senate race where state Sen. Betty Roberts has moved into a challenging position against Sen. Bob Pack wood and conceivably could scor

an unset if Democrats vote their

Indianapolis Mayor Richard Lugar Membership No Longer a Prime Issue

6 John Birchers Run for Congress

least six John Birch Society members are running for Congress this year, and two of them appear to be leading their op-

The two front-runners are Rep. John Rousselot, R-Calif., who is expected to be re-elected, and Dr. Larry McDonald, a Dem running in a traditionally Democratic Georgia district.

Despite the society's continuing concern about Communism and possible Communist conspiracies, membership does not appear to be the election issue it once wee Society spokesman John Mc-Manus says it is the largest field of society-member candidates to : run at the same time.

Early polls also indicated that Birch member C. R. Lewis, 57, an Anchorage mechanical contractor might upset Sen. Mike Gravel D-Alaska, but Sen. Gravel appears since then to have built slight lead. Mr. Lewis, a Republican state

senator, campaigns on the slogan "H: thinks like us." His campaign manager, Bill McConkey, says Mr. Lewis's membership in the Birchers 30-man national council is no drawback in Alaska

Good Plateful

"Except for the notion of a conspiracy behind every door, the Birch ideas make a pretty good plateful of food for people up here," Mr. McConkey told the Wall Street Journal. But Mr. Lewis has made inflation his key issue. He also has attacked Sen. Gravel for allegedly supporting the legalization of marijuana and weekend fur-

loughs for criminals—charges Sen. Gravel has denied. Sen. Gravel attacks the society as a "one-man dictatorship so-clety." But he adds, "I don't quarrel with people who join the John Birch Society. I have some very close friends who are John Birch-

Mr. Rousselot, once editor of

the society's journal, American Opinion, sees the resurgence of candidates who are society members as a sign that "membership in the society doesn't have anywhere near the fear impact on voters that it had at one time." He said his candidacy has focused on the fear of hig government, rather than conspiracy theories.

Mr. Rousselot, 46. elected to Congress in 1960 but was defeated in 1962 when his society membership was an issue. He was re-elected in 1970 in conservative northwest Los Angeles County and has won by sizable margins ever since.

No Issue

His opponent this year, Paul Conforti, has not made the society an issue except to say that it is a special-interest group helping to fund Mr. Rousselot's cam-

Mr. McDobald, a 39-year-old Marietta, Ga., neurologist, is paired, ironically, with Republican Quincy Collins a former Air Force colonel who was a North Vietnamese prisoner for seven years. Both conservatives, they differ mainly on how to control inflation. --Mr. McDonald says end deficit

spending and you end inflation. Mr. Collins calls that only a Dartial answer. Once again, Birch membership

hasn't been a major issue. "People understand that the John Birch Society is no more a political threat than the Catholic Church or Rotary. Club," Mr. McDonald said. Floyd Paxton, 56, is making his fourth try for Congress in Washington state's Ath District, but this is the first time he has won the Republican nomination. Also running in Washington is Gary Gage, running as a Republican in the 5th District against a veteran Democrat, Rep. Tom: speakers bureau and last summ Folcy. Democrats consider Mr. ran week-long youth camps Folcy's seat safe.

plastic tabs that go around brea wrappers, has more money tha Rep. Mike McCormack, bu Democratic officials consider M McCormack's seat fairly safe ris Mr. McCormack says Mr. Pa: 11 ton prepared cartoons attackin

him for supporting program providing money for Angel calls it a vicious distortion. "This is the type of campaig we thought we had flushed dow the drain with Watergate," !

charged. But he has not attacked M Paxton for being a Bircher. Mr. Paxton says that's becau society predictions have con true and "that makes them sa

Hey, these ding-a-ling Birche aren't ding-a-lings after all." Dr. John Grady, also a socie national council member, collect 130,000 signatures on a petitic and won a spot on the ballot i U.S. Senate in Florida again Democrat Richard Stone and R publican Jack Eckerd. The colling test is for the seat before versit test is for the seat being vacat by GOP Sen. Edward Gurney. Although Mr. Grady is not giv much chance because he lac major party backing the thre term mayor of Belle Glade. small town in the sugarca area, is confidently predicti

The John Birch Society tak its name from a man the found Robert Welch, says was killed the post World War II Commun take-over of China, and who h

of World War III.
The society's booklets still wa spiracies and urge them to pr pare for "planned famine." I pare for "planned famine."

McManus says it still operat more than 400 American boo stores for a membership estimat at between 60,000 and 100,000 The society also maintains speakers bureau and last summ

World Wheat Falling to Record Low WASHINGTON (AP). The stock feed grain, mainly corn.

world wheat reserve will be down to 48.8 million metric tons by the time new crops are ready 1975, the lowest stockpile since global record-keeping began 15 years ago, the U.S. Agriculture Department said Friday. Moreover, total grain supplies

including corn and other coarse grains used mainly as livestock feed-will be down more sharply than indicated five weeks ago, the department's foreign agricultural service said

The declines are the result of troubled harvests in many areas of the world this year, particularly the United States and the Soviet Union. The report said total grain output this year will be about 916 million tons down 17.4 million from the level esti-

mated Sept. 24. Almost all of the decline since the state's history, is now rated then, the report said, resulted no better then an even bet to from reduced harvests of live-

The U.S. grain harvest was reduced almost 8 million tons since the Sept. 24 report, while the Soviet crop was down 5 million tons.

current crop year for use in from Sept. 24, but the feed-gra 1975-76 would total 52.7 million harvest dropped 5 million Although down from the 63 mil-

lion on hand at the beginning of sian harvest was expected to this season, the Sept. 24 estimate 200 million tons, down from 3 exceeded the scant reserve of million forecast earlier. 50.9 million held globally at the beginning of the 1973-74 wheat crop year

Thus, the reduced wheat reserve of 48.8 million tons now indicated, duction this year is expected for a year from now would be be 48.5 million tons. the smallest since the ESDA began compling world records in 1960-61. A spokesmen said no that other significant reduction accurate records of global stock-

Total wheat output in 1974 was estimated at 351.7 milli tons, up slightly from 351.6 mill indicated on Sept. 24. But whe consumption was revised upwar meaning less will be on hand

In its earlier analysis, the USDA year from now.

Stimated that world wheat supplies remaining at the end of the at 90 million to the feed of the supplies remaining at the end of the supplies remaining at the end of the supplies remaining at the supplies remaining su year from now.

The Soviet wheat grop was P harvest dropped 5 million 95 million tons. Counting oth crops such as peas, the total Ru

> Although down from earli prospects, the U.S. feed grain Cri at 1529 million tons is the large in the world. U.S. wheat pr

Commenting on world crop pri duction generally, the report sa pilet were kept before that. trails and Argentina.

عكذا من الأجل

South Africa at the Crossroads

By John Platter

TOHANNESBURG (UPD .-- With a speed born of necessity, white-ruled South Africa is unwilling a new foreign policy to African continent.

The goal is determe was of 54 to black north and the future of 54 million people in 10 southern African nations will depend on its success. This, in turn, probably depends on two men, South Africa's Prime Minister John Vorster and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda,

Mr. Vorster inherited the Afrikaner leadership from the creator of racial apartheid, his predecessor, Hendrik Verwoerd, who was assassinated.

The Prime Minister now has to Treverse 26 years of policy based on racial segregation if the nation's internal conditions are to match the fresh liberal image his government is trying to project

His nation's four million stubcomfortable white persons will not allow such a change to be made easily. Afrikaners traditionally have been steeped in ings which have assured them that God is on their side.

Risks Ostracism

Similarly, Mr. Kaunda risks the ostracism and scorn fellow African leaders handed Malawi President Hastings Banda when his country exchanged envoys with Pretoria and greeted Mr. Vorster on his only state visit abroad.

But in major addresses last week, both Mr. Vorster and Mr. Kaunda said the road to peaceful change in southern Africa is open. African and white homelands and The two men shrank from the ending eight years of defiance of racial confrontation most observers have said is inevitable, and they set the stage for initial con-

"Southern Africa is at the crossroads and has to choose now between peace and escalating conflict." Mr. Vorster said in Parliament at Cape Town. "The price of confrontation would be high... too high for southern Africa."

He committed himself to working toward a "United Nations of southern Africa" and then ranged over the issues which have made his country an outcast: South West Africa (Namibia), Pretoria's aid to Rhodesia against black nationalists, South Africa's home policies. In each speech flexibility and conciliation were im-

"This is the voice of reason for which Africa and the rest of the world have been waiting," Mr. FraKaunda said in Lusaka three days later.

at Banff.

sherry casks.

different taste.

full-bodied.

more than two decades.

Portugal's imminent with drawal from Mozambinie nand Angola has robbed South Africa of solid shields against black nationalist guerrillar incursions.
South West Africa spaces will share a 1,000-mile bogder with a black-governed Argola.

And the sang-troid attitude of the past to threats of expulsion from the UN has modified. This year's debates, which showed that South Africa does not have one active friend at the UN in New York, prompted a conclinatory speech by the new ambassador.

Tough, self-sufficient, hitherto uncompromising, the Afrikaner leadership is asking the world for help and understanding

"If God wanted us to live with the black man, he wouldn't have made the black man," is the philosophy of Johanna Greyven-steyn, an Afrikaner grandmothen And although the Dutch Reformed Church last month changed course and said "mixed

marriages are physically possible," it said in the same paper that they are "undesirable and un-Mr. Vorster's predicament is how to resolve this dichotomy demands of a hostile world

and the intransigence of his own people. He talks of having five Specifically, the new foreign policy offers a skeptical Africa the new deal of self-determination for the 800,000 people of South West Africa, shandening former plans for partition into

UN and World Court rulings that South Africa's presence there is Mr. Vorster is offering Africa pressure on Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith In his latest parliamentary speech he urged Mr. Smith to come to terms with black nationalists. "Now is the time for all who have infuence to bring it to hear to find a

durable solution so that internal

and external relations can be

normalized," he said

Mr. Vorster has offered, and shown an impeccable cool with strict noninterference in neighboring Mozambique, where he has watched the installation of a Marxist-style black nationalist government replacing the cooperative Portuguese. Throughout its stormy first months of new freedom, while whites have appealed for Preform's intervention, he has rethered his gov-

Dougal, Malcolm, Jock...

the whiskies that combine to make ours.

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to thank Angus, Hamish, Alistair,

Dougal, Malcolm, Jock...

William Lawson's a whisky with a

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different from all the others.

Two catalysts have hurried the ernment's goodwill toward the South Africans on and in six new Freitmo (Front for the Libermonths wrung promises of change stion of Mozambique) rulers and in attitudes held sacrosanct for said that it was none of his business what policies they follow-

Tennous Hold

But Frelimo's tenuous hold on the country, and the racial clashes which still accompany the birth of the new nation, provide serious temptation for South Africa's military, the strongest south of the Sabara, which considers Mozambique easy prey,

Critics have called the new poi-"Vorster's road to disaster but the Prime Minister's first reward came when the positive signals were sent back by Mr. Kaunda

The Zambian leader has a record of compromise. He officiated at the successful peace talks end-ing the boundary dispute between Kenya and Somalia in 1968 and more recently got the Por-tuguese and black nationalists

talking together in his capital Nor does he overplay his hand. In his first response to Mr. Vorster, he made the obvious minimum African condition that the South Africans withdraw their troops now helping Rhodesia fight black guerriles based in

He made no additional demands and said little more except to reassure South Africans. "African countries will not take up arms against South Africa. people of South Africa will face the primary task of shaping their own destiny," Mr. Kaunda

But he knows that without Pretoria's military aid, Rhodesia's white leaders will be pushed quickly toward a settlement favorable to that nation's five

The possibility of a Pretoria-Lusaka, black-white axis still sound: farfetched. But an underplayed initiative from Lusaka brought it closer. Mr. Kaunda invited a personal friend and Afrikaner editor, Carl Noffke, to Lusaka for Zambia's 10th independence anniversary celebrations and they had a long talk. South African newsmen, especially Afrikaners, have not been we'come in Zambia.

Mr. Noffke is an editor of the Pers or group of newspapers which have followed the doctrinaire apartheid line from the beginning and he returned to Johannesburg saying that the possibilities for detente were real. "This will take many years, I am sure. But Kaunda is visionary and in him we have an authentic and respected African leader with whom it will be pos-

Thanks Angus, Hamish, Alistair,

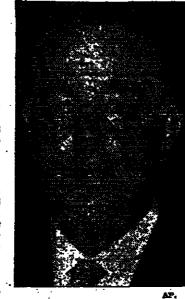
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a blend - born of the union of many different whiskies.

But in particular to the head distillers who produce

Because William Lawson's is not a single whisky, but



John Varster

eible to discuss our unblems honestly. We should not rule out an eventual meeting between him and our Prime Minister," Mr.

Economie Aid

Initially, South Africa will add to its foreign policy with renewed offers of economic aid for Mr. Vorster's "United Nations" of southern Africa, relying on the republic's gold-based wealth. Simultaneously, the South Afri-can government is making internal concessions to its 16 million blacks in limited but prac-

Sport is leading the way. In the next soccer season African teams will be permitted to play whites, Indians and coloreds (mixed blood) in a national tournament. Two years ago that would have been unthinkable.

Black Africa, will not be con tent with such concessions. But Mr. Vorster also is in a gamble and race for time to hand eight Bantustan black homelands their independence in an attempt to have the world recognize the validity of whites, who consider themselves indigenous Africans too, wanting to control their own separate existence in a white "homeland."

Within two years he wants the most advanced of these Bantustans, the Transkei on the east coast, to apply for UN membership and go its own way as a separate nation. It will provide the world body with a difficult sanctify the practice of apart-held. Rejection would kill the new policy.

But South African leaders recognize that the region now is in a state of flux and that compromise will be necessary. They hope that admission, and the fresh dialogue, still may prevent racial conflict for the 10 nations

News Analysis

New Status of PLO Is Seen as Danger to Israeli Military

'The prospect of a negotiated settlement

in the Middle East had receded and the

risk of war increased as a result of the

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK (NYT).—Israeli and American military sources say that Israel's military position appears to have worsened appreciably as a result of the decision by King Hussein of Jordan and other Arab chiefs of state to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

The Arab leaders, in a meeting at Rabat, Morocco, last week, also called for the creation of an independent Palestinian state on the 5.900 source kilometers of the West Bank of the Jordan River. This territory, once Jordanian, is now occupied by Israel.

The net military effect, Israeli and American military sources agreed, would be to encourage the intensification of PLO guerrills operations on the West Bank A sentor Israeli official said

that the prospect of a negotiated settlement in the Middle East had receded and the risk of war in-creased as a result of the decisions at the Rabat summit

Blockade Anticipated

He referred not only to the anticipated increase in guerrilla operations but to strong indications that the Arab states anpear to be prepared to blockade Israel's Mediterranean ports.

The Israeli occupation forces on West Bank are well armed and benefit from a highly organized counterintelligence service operating among the Arabs who

decisions at the Rabat summit meeting. make up 94 per cent of the

region's 650,000 people. These advantages may be offset in the future. The combat units of the PLO, according to Israeli sources, receive the most modern Soviet equipment, along with Russian military and political guid-

The equipment begins with the AK-47, the Kalashnikov rifle, and ranges through machine guns and mortars to the latest short-range anti-tank and auti-aircraft mis-siles. The effect is to reduce Israeli counterinsurgency options. Risking an aircraft worth \$4 million or a tank valued at \$500,-000 against one or two guerrillas armed with these missiles is hardly a fair trade, the Israeli sources pointed out.

They emphasized, too, that the training discipline and combat effectiveness of the guerrillas have improved since they first came into prominence after the June, 1967, Arab-Israeli war.

Shake-up of 1971

The rank and file are trained in Syria and some of the officers

have studied guerrilla tactics in the Soviet Union. Their defeat by the Jordanian Army in 1971 ulted in shake-ups that rid the guerrillas of many inefficient

Guerrilla tactics are expected to venture beyond sabotage, assassination and ambush. Experts on such operations believe that effort to infiltrate and win control of the West Bank's 500 villages and hamlets. The guerrillas already enjoy considerable sup-port among the 60,000 refugees living in 23 camps on the West

The Rabat decisions, the sources contended, would enhance the PLO's political attraction emong Palestinians, just as the influence of the Viet Cong increased in the summer of 1969 after the formation of Communist-controlled local governments in the areas held by the insur-

> Rough terrain and a friendly Moslem population are factors favoring the opening of a guerrilla front similar to that in Northern Ireland. Active guer-

rilla operations on the West Bank, Israelis concede, would present problems far more serious than those posed when small groups of guerrillas cross into northern Israel from Lebanon.

The expectation among American experts on the area is that Israel must strengthen its occupation forces.

New State

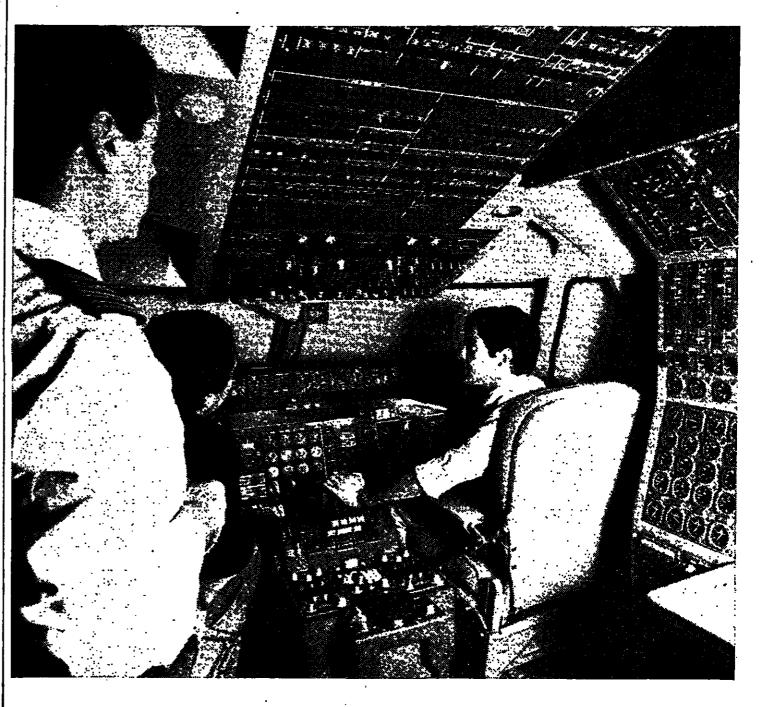
A series of significant Arab uccesses could be followed by the establishment of a Palestinian state even if this "state" amounted to no more than a few dozen guerrillas on the run. But such a state could call for military assistance from the established Arab military powers-Egypt, Syria and Iraq.

Even Jordan, these sources said, might not be able to reject such an appeal in view of the fact that the West Bank was once Jordanian territory.

Arab intervention on the West Bank would pose a serious mili-tary threat to the heart of the country. The southern boundary of the territory runs just north of Jerusalem, while the forces on the western boundary are within striking distance of Tel Aviv and the main highway north to Haifa.

Any powerful Arab thrust across the West Bank could cut Istael in two.

The threat of intensified guerrilla war on the West Bank also is expected to accelerate Israel's effort to build military man-



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Page 8- Monday, November 4, 1974

The Last War?

"fifth war" in the Middle East. To be sure, they ascribe this impending conflict to a conspiracy between the United States and Israel, but at the same time they deride Dr. Kissinger's proposals for moves toward peace. That the PLO should become, in effect, an extremist mouthpiece for all the Arab states is one of the effects of the organization's recognition by the Rabat conference. But this talk of a "fifth war" also has implications for another war which will be discussed in Rome, begining tomorrow. And that war way well be, if it is lost, the world's last war. It is the war against

Against the shadows cast by the looming threat of massive starvation, and the political and economic strains which will be created by the global food crisis, the PLO's fifth war seems petty. Urgently at stake are more lives than the whole Palestinian population, and, ultimately, any semblance of world order. Yet the Palestine issue involves oil, and oil is critical for fertilizers in the production of food, and for fueling the engines that sow, reap and distribute grains. Oil has been, and may again be, used as a weapon against the United States. But the United States is a principal element in the world's granary.

The chain of cause and effect that reaches from a representative of a political movement affecting a tiny bit of the world's surface to hungry families in vast areas of the Indian subcontinent and the edges of the Sahara is typical of the complexities facing the delegates to the world food conference

Spokesmen for the Palestinian Liberation in Rome. Some of the difficulties are huge Organization are talking belligerently of a and fundamental: How to assure great advances in the production of old staples, or to cultivate promising new ones; how to develop equitable methods of distribution in states where the machinery of government and transportation is raw, new and often inadequate: how to correlate population with food supplies, in regions where family planning is considered "genocide."

> Then there are the widely assorted sets of priorities that each nation, or group of nations, has set up. In the Middle East, the Palestinian question bulks larger, now, than food: the European Common Market has been arguing about agricultural policies since its founding. And in the United States, with its vast food resources, with its government taking at least rhetorical initiatives in attacking the global problem, members of the government and elements of the national community are at odds about how that problem is to be approached.

The complexities are real. To condemn American farmers because they want higher prices, while regarding the oil sheikhs as a kind of modern Robin Hood makes no more sense than to ignore the effect of the terms of trade and the depletion of a national resource on the oil-producing countries. The plain fact is that unless all of these conflicting pressures can somehow be alleviated, if not resolved, the last war will be lost, and man's technology and philoprogenitiveness will exhaust the world's resources. This last war is the real challenge at Rome, to which the other tests of human rationality that flourish around the globe must somehow be subordinated.

Why Drive Jamaica to the Wall?

Countries like Jamaica and Guyana are sometimes called "oil blackmailers" for raising taxes on their exported bauxite. But this is unfair and unkind. They have not suddenly withheld their product or quadrupled their prices; they are not banking billions. On the contrary, they are friendly neighbors with desperately high unemployment rates and desperately low reserves, trying to cope with the soaring prices of essential imports, principally fuel and food, by getting a larger return on their principal export, bauxite. Precisely here, however, they bump into the hard fact that their bauxite is mostly owned and controlled by foreignersa handful of American corporations and a Canadian one. This deepens their frustrations and makes them ache to reclaim control of their national destinies from corporate headquarters in New York

other commodities are currently locked in disputes with their corporate guests. Typically, the countries wish to rewrite, to their own advantage in profit and pride, the terms of agreement made with the corporations in slacker political and economic circumstances years ago. The companies vary in their attitude, some threateningly flexing their influence over the countries' access to new investments, loans and markets and some bending more intelligently. An example of the latter is Kaiser Aluminium. Though it is protesting new higher taxes, it has saluted Jamaica's decision to buy some symbolic Kaiser shares on the New York stock exchange-taking the decisions as a step which enhances common corporate-country interests-and it is taking a sympathetic approach to Jamaica's effort to buy back the land where the mines are.

If there is any good answer to corporatecountry disputes, it must be first of all in just such timely and meaningful demonstrations of corporate good will. These gestures facilitate accommodation on the part of a beset local government and tend to deter the heightened political confrontations that develop when the American government comes openly to the side of an embattled corporation. Exactly this sort of detachment is recommended in a major new report on U.S.-Latin ties by the business-oriented Center for Inter-American Relations. The report calls for repeal of the provocative Nixon policy of halting direct aid and blocking development-bank loans to countries Jamaica and Guyana-and, of course, 3 which don't offer "prompt, adequate and good number of other countries producing effective" compensation for expropriated properties. Interestingly enough, the report is signed by some of the same former Nixon administration officials who write that policy. In a number of its recommendations, the report offers welcome indications that the American business community is wising up to new Latin political realities. There are some signs that the Congress is moving toward a more enlightened distinction between corporate and national interests, too. After all, it can do neither the United States nor its corporations good to drive small, poor countries like Jamaica and Guyana to the

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Moscow Semi-Summit

The Brezhnev - Kissinger semi - summit for resumption of serious negotiations on evidently was a sweet-sour affair, with as SALT and other issues. Secrecy surrounds many negative as positive aspects; but the overriding factor appears to have been a Kremlin conclusion that Moscow can do business with Gerald Ford.

most critical Soviet-American negotiationsand, especially, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT II)-have been in a state of suspension because of the Soviet evaluation of the American political situation, Moscow's wait-and-see attitude in the last months of the Nixon administration took the form of encouraging talks but refusing to negotiate—by rejecting even the slightest concession on SALT H. In recent months, the Soviet Union has sought evidence that President Ford was willing-and able-to continue the Nixon-Brezhnev détente, on the "irreversibility" of which Mr. Brezhnev was said to have staked his political future.

Mr. Ford's ability to deliver congressional support for the trade concessions Moscow wants above all-in return for emigration concessions by the Kremlin-probably has been the decisive factor in opening the way

the nature of the projected compromise that Mr. Kissinger publicly described as providing "a reasonable chance" for negotiating a 10-year comprehensive agreement on strategic offensive weapons before the end of 1975. For seven months, starting last March, the But what was said suggests that a basis for negotiation is within sight.

> An attempt now is to be made to limit all strategic offensive delivery systems, landbased missiles, submarine-based missiles and bombers and, in addition, to restrain new technology. The United States leads in bombers, MIRV warheads and technology, the Soviet Union in numbers of missiles, This asymmetry has blocked an agreed negotiating approach.

> Overall, the two sides are effectively equal, despite disparities. Achieving an agreed limit for the totality of force on each side may thus prove less difficult than placing equal limits on any individual element.

> A new upward spiral in the arms race is certain unless an agreement is reached. That negotiation for such an accord now appears likely is encouraging news.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

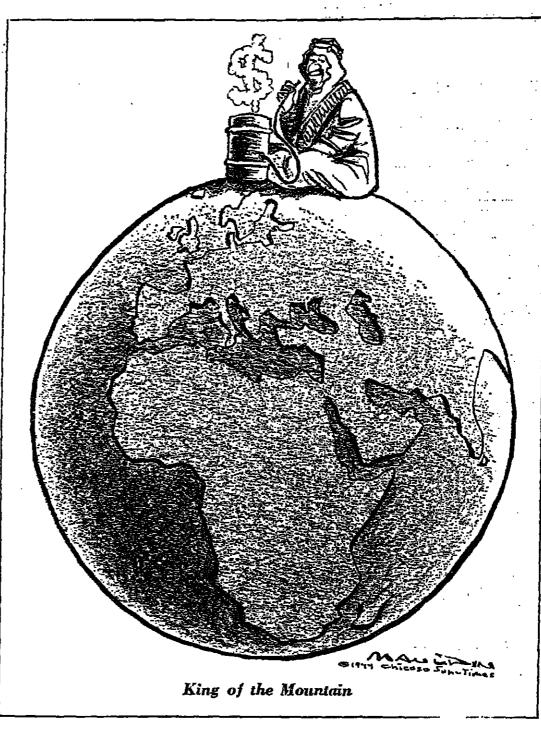
November 4, 1839

LONDON-The committee of American ladies which has undertaken the outfitting of a hispital shop for South Africa is working with a will. Each day brings tresh adherents to the movement; each battle, each fresh list of wounded-and a long one appeared todaystrikes being to the hearts of the Anglo-Sanor, race. Lady Randolph Churchill is the chairman of the group.

Fifty Years Ago

November 4, 1921

NEW YORK-Four days of "martyrdom" were enough for Mr. Earl Carroll, the producer of the "Vanities of 1924," who today was released from his emewhat voluntary confinement in the Tombs after putting up \$300 ball. Originally Mr. Carrell had refused to furnish bail following his armignment on a charge of exhibiting indecent photos in the lobby of the



Doing Unto Others as...

By C.L. Sulzberger

terrible and-Ritler war, with

their grim determination merely

to survive, their bell-bottomed

trousers and imposed intellectual

It was inconceivable 21 years

ago that any group of people

could emigrate freely from the Soviet heaven—whether they or

their champions abroad wished

or not. It was inconceivable that

trade accords with Moscow could

have any major meaning be-

cause of the Kremiin's determin-

ed search for autarky in its own

imperial zone. It was also incon-

itself involved in intricate negotia-

the armament of others but itself.

These are all demonstrable

PARIS-For years theoreticians have been arguing about the prospects of Soviet Russia developing a freer society as it becomes, with the steady increase of outside contacts, more "bour-geois" in its outlook. What nobody seems to realize is that this has already happened.

I don't mean to say that the U.S.S.R. can boest that it has an open and representative form of government today or an un-trammeled way of life. Yet, as Nov. 7 comes along—the great national holiday and anniversary of Lenin's revolution—one can look back on the 21 years that have elapsed since Stalin's death and note extraordinary changes.

An entire generation has matured while the oppressive concentration camps described by Solzhenitsyn in his "Gulag Archipelago" were dismantled; an underground literature called "samizdet" has become a feature of the intellectual landscape and an autarkic economy is being slowly, gradually tied to the rest of the

This is not freedom any more than three-dimensional reality was represented by those shadows visible to the inhabitants of Plato's famous cave. Yet freedom. as the Greek philosopher would have been the first to proclaim. was an ideal that could only be approached but never achieved. This is even true, ultimately, for the West as for the East; although our broad system is certainly still far more humane.

The point is the change that has been accomplished, if one looks back vertically through time, rather than at negative comparisons that remain, if one looks around horizontally in space. From Stalin through Malenkov through Khrushchev to Brezhnev there has been immense altera-

It would be self-delusion to imagine this alteration is now tending to ideological convergence between a so-called capitalist system (which is no longer cap-italist) and a so-called Communist system (which has never even claimed to be Communist-yet). However, what seems impossible today might well prove realizable two generations hence.

Russia, as a superpower, now unabashedly admits the need to increase its industrial and agricultural production. There is more and more acknowledgment among certain Soviet intellectuals of the importance, in such a search, of catering to humanity's individualistic traits.

Dictatorship is certainly not the answer. Although Stalin's brutally-imposed administration built a military-industrial complex that saved the U.S.S.R. in World War II, the human cost was appalling. as has been admitted since

Khrushchev's time. Stalin destroyed the Russian agricultural system and replaced with absurd methods. Today's Soviet leadership realizes it would be ridiculous to return to the previous pearant economic order but recognizes that improvements on what now exists must be produced in order to feed the na-

When I first visited Moscow in 1541 it was impossible even to contemplate that a journalist could transmit news with the slightest hint of freedom. Sources were bureaucrats or official newspapers. Censorship was absolute. Dispatches first had to be approved and stamped. Phony as information and statistics were. that was the or wrist allowed a visitor's mental mill.

Apart from the comparative improvement in life's quality and facts and perhaps they are in-sufficiently pendered in the West. comfort, there has now been a Yet they are certainly observed great shift in its style. The with quiet satisfaction in Comyoungsters with tape-recordings munist East Europe whose govforeign music plucked off ernments are no longer those originally imposed by Soviet tanks broadcasts that today are hardly (except the sad Czechoslovakian ever jammed represent a far cry from the sullen survivors of the regime which is a special cir-

cumstance). East Europe seeks with quiet persistence to improve its independence of the Kremlin in any possible field. While West Europe mutters disconsolately about the dangers of being "Pinlandized" during an era of detente, East Europe prays precisely such will become its own eventual condition. This is important in the global power balance. After all, Moscow hopes that

NATO will in the end dissolve as all sense of fear vanishes while Russia peddles peace and light to the West. Is it not possible to ceivable that Russia would get direct such objectives two ways? tions simed at limiting not only Can Washington do to the Soviet bloc internally what Moscow is already doing to the West?

By David S. Broder DENVER -- We are not a bunch of little Hubert Humphreys." That comment by the likely Democratic winner of the 1974

After the U.S. Voting-

Change in the Equation

Colorado Senate race, former Mc-Govern campaign manager Gary Hart, may be the most important advice to keep in mind when

reading Tuesday's election returns. When the Democratic victories -like Hart's expected victory over Sen, Peter H. Dominick (R)come rolling in, the tendency will be to compare the new Congress to those elected in the previous Democratic landslide years of 1864, 1958 or even the early New Deal

Each time in the past when Democratic majorities in the House and Senate approached the two-thirds margin, the result has been the passage of a spate of social legislation. Social security. minimum wage, federal aid to education, Medicare and a hundred other Democratic programs all resulted from elections like the one that is likely to occur this year. So logic would seem to dictate

the same equation: Big Demo-cratic majorities equal big new federal programs

The guess here is that forecast

Few Vetoes

For one thing, to pass hig social programs, the Democrats have always needed not only swollen congressional majorities but con-trol of the White House. That they will not have. Unless they suddenly convert Jerry Ford into a hig-spending programmatic lib-eral, which he has never been, the congressional Democrats will find that the more activist they become, the more presidential vetoes they will draw.

Following the 1958 election, when they had their last big offyear victory, the Democrats produced a slew of social and economic proposals. These programs formed the platform of the Kennedy campaign and eventually found their way into law in the

But the history is worth recalling. In 1959 and 1960, Demo-crats had 282 seats in the House and 64 in the Senate, just about what people are predicting for the new Congress. Their new social programs drew down 44 vetoes from President Eisenhower.

And that supposedly "vetoproof" Congress was able to override the Eisenhower vetoes only

The lesson is plain. Democrats need their own president to pass significant social programs. But there is a deeper reason to doubt that the next two years will see a surge of new federal programs. That is that the country is still in an essentially conservative political mood. The voters are expressing their distaste for Republican scandals and economic mismanagement: they are not Society days.

On the contrary, the glut of legislation Lyndon Johnson shoved through Congress in 1965 and 1966 consoling or disappointing-

tite for more federal programs The eight years since then har produced a growing skepticism about the ability of governmen to manage such programs success fully—a feeling that the bureau cracies on the Potomac have hi off more than they can chew, and that government is costing mor than it is worth.

A Distaste

Democrats running for Congres this year are aware of that dis taste for big government-an most of those who have a chang to be elected have adapted the rhetoric accordingly. As Congres sional Quarterly pointed out in a recent roundup, Kansas Senat candidate William R. Roy D brags that in the House "I har never voted for spending bills i excess of tax revenues," and Ar kansas Senate candidate Dal Bumpers (D) says that "I se no reason why the United State government can't operate on the same basis that the state of Arkansas does, and that is the you just don't spend more that you take in "

The only big new federal program that seems to comman broad popular support is nationa health insurance. And this fal one could hear strong criticism of the "vast. unnecessary bureau cracy" embodied in the Kennedhealth bill, not only from Repub licans but from Utah Democratic senatorial candidate Wayne Owens, who happens to be Ter Kennedy's former staff assistant

Nor is this mere rhetoric, A Gary Hart's quotation_suggests many of the younger Democrat who may come to the new Con gress see themselves as distinct! different from the Humphrey Ne Deal-Fair Deal-Great Society in erals, whose response to almost any problem, real or imagine was to create a new federal pre gram and agency.

"I have not moved left or right Hart insists, "but I have move beyond some of the old liber solutions that have been tric

These men and women a critics of bigness, whether in tiprivate economy or governmen They argue for antitrust law e forcement, rather than feder regulation of business and indu try, and see more hope for red tributing income through the t system than through a new ge eration of social welfare prograr-Few oppose, and many are comitted to broadened forms federal aid designed to encour state and local initiatives.

It is true, on the other has that many of them have be financed and aided by organiz labor in their campaigns, and their congressional careers sta in a time of deepening unempic ment, they may be driven espouse New Deal-style econon programs,

But most of the new Democ coming to Washington "are i a bunch of little Hubert Ru phreys," and that fact-whetl worth bearing in mind.

Ford's First Three Months

By James Reston

in the White House, President Ford must be aware that the vast majority of his fellow countrymen wish him well and yet are deeply worried about the economic condition of the nation, and vaguely disappointed in his approach to their problems. It would be wrong to say that he is in trouble with the people, or that he has lost their confi-

dence, but he has not convinced them that his policies are equal to their anxieties, or even that he has used his time to concentrate on the main issues. The main issues are clear and

have very little to do with the party arithmetic in the Congress, which has been his main concern for the last month. The issues have been defined in the price index and the unemployment reports of his own official depart-

· The unemployed in America numbered 5.5 million in October,

—Letters —

Abuse of Power

Speaking of dirty tricks and abuse of power, Congress is giv-ing us a prolonged display of both in its partisan political treatment of Mr. Rockefeller. If only the members of Con-

gress applied the same standards themselves that they require of those they must confirm, the public might have more respect. I believe the public is tired of the hypocritical "Holler Than Thou political inquisition Mr. Rockefeller is being subjected to the Senate Rules Committee chaired by Sen. Howard Cannon

These men seem to have no fear (as many do) of discouraging good, henest, talented people from accepting public service in any position that requires congressional confirmation. A Mr. Milicustonst might be more easily confirmed but the country doesn't need that type at this point in time!

D. A. CURRAN. Washington.

WASHINGTON-Looking back 6 per cent of the total work force, service. But while all this is they are as divided as For over his first three months the highest unemployment level understandable and, in human cabinet, and, in the end, in almost three years.

> · Unemployment among bluecollar workers went up from 6.8 per cent to 7.3 per cent in Octo-ber, and among blacks from 9.8 per cent to 10.9 per cent, and if you take into account the people who are working part-time involuntarily but are listed as "employed," the unemployment rate would be 6.5 per cent, the worst in over a decade.

 Meanwhile, back at the supermarket check-out counters. prices have kept going up just before the election, as if the price index had been organized by the Democratic National Committee, and the word from Henry Kissinger in Iran, or wherever he is, indicates the prospects of higher prices for oil and more trouble between Israel and the Arab states in the Middle East.

Nobody blames Ford personally for these difficulties. He in-herited a revolution in the price of world raw materials, a spectacular budget deficit from the war and welfare policies of Nixon and Johnson, and a burden of inflation, of debt and trade almost beyond calculation or even imagination.

In short, Ford was confronted by a wholly new situation of simultaneous inflation and recession at home, and subtle ambiguous and dangerous economic and strategic problems abroad. The members of his cabinet, the ambassadors of the nations in Washington, have all been watching how he would deal with

He has dealt with them in very human and traditional terms. He is a natural and open man: Therefore, he has trusted the Congress and the press and made himself available and said what he thought. He has been a portisan man for 25 years: Accordingly, he has campaigned for his party, as if he were still the Republican leader in the House.

He is a loyal and sympathetic person: Therefore, he understood the tragedy of Nixon and pardoned him, and kept most of the Nixon staff and cabinet in his

terms, even admirable, the problems of the nation and the world go on, and the major criticism of Ford's first three months is that he has not organized himself or his administration to deal

with them.

Key Questions Ford is popular, precisely because he is so open and different from Nixon. He has that long, easy, loose American athletic stride and genuine approach to the American people. Even after he cut up the Democrats in his campaign speeches, they still like him personally. But his policies don't meet his probs, and even the members of his cabinet don't know where he

is going, or who's going with him. Nobody questions Ford's motives or his objectives, but the feeling in Washington is that his administration is slack and dis-persed. He has been off on the political circuit, Kissinger has been off around the world, Secretary of Defense Schlesinger is now going off to Europe-all before they have gathered them~ selves together and sorted out their priorities.

The Democrats are no better. They may well have an even more dominant control of the Congress after the election, but

cabinet, and, in the end, President will probably have give some direction to the fut What he has lacked in th first three months is a realizat of his own strength. The com was sick of partisan politics, a longed for unity and directi

and hoped that Ford would p vide both. His great opportunity, at Nixon was to restore a sense decency, which he has done, a to give a sense of order after age of violence and fact!

which he has not yet done. Maybe after the election the publication of the unempl ment figures, he will get do finally to the realities. For m than a generation, the Ameri people have lived through w and depressions, partisan squ bles and political corrupt There is, therefore, a long now for some simple honesty the top, and a cabinet of in ligent and objective men, 1

burdened by the prejudices the past. But Ford has not yet provi this sense of a new beginning his first three months. He tried to deal with a revoluti ary situation with the old to and with traditional partisan guments, and it is not work either for himself, his party.

Chairman

in Hay Whitney

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9,330,000 F R.C. Paris No. 13 B 3112- 31 Rue de Berti, 75380 Faris Cedex 63 Tel.: 255-25-90, Teles: 28,950, Herald, Paris, Cables: Herald, Paris, Le Directour de la publicacion: Walter F. Trayer.





uromarket

emand for Bonds Rises Sharply Is Short-Term Interest Rates Pro-

By William Ellington

colonies.

price par.

late November.

per was expected.

The issue consists of equal

amounts of six and eight-year notes. For the first five years, the notes are attached, meaning

that the minimum unit investors

of redeeming their bonds in the fifth year or holding them until maturity. The coupen rate for

hoth maturities is expected to be 10.25 per cent and the offering

Underwriters expect the issue

to sell well, especially considering that five-year Eurodollar bank

certificates of deposit can be bought at a yield of only 9.63

Perhaps of interest to European

investors is an offering in the United States of \$50 million of

the European Coal and Steel

Community's five-year notes in

A specialized type of interna-

tional issue is the 5-million

Kuwaiti dinar, five-year offering of Ireland through a syndicate

led by Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. Final terms were to be set Sun-

day, a normal working day in

Kuwait, but a 9-per-cent con-

pon rate and offering price of

So far this year, the equivalent

of about \$118 million of such Kuwaiti dinar notes have been

placed internationally. Many

European analysis now consider

the increasing participation of

Arab investment institutions in

the Eurobond market as a new

source of strength for the market.

In the first 10 months of this

Sales in 100s High Law Last-Chigo

NDON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ).— finance Prances former African Eurobond market is sufferrom a new, and perhaps wel-, complaint—a shortage of

is development contrasts ly with the past 18 months can buy is \$2,000.

However, in the fifth year, the bonds become defischable and can be traded separately. Moreover, investors will have the option when investors were selling s most of the time to buy .y-market instruments be-

short-term interest rates w that short-term rates have ed substantially, the process reverse. And dealers, who trimmed their inventories to minum clearly do not bave gh bonds to satisfy the and. As a result, they have marking prices up drastical-

avoid losing what is left of inventories restor appetite for new Euroissues has become voracious. example, a \$15-million adian) option maturity isof the City of Quebec rose 04 bid, 106 offered during week before profit-taking ned the price Friday to 103-

e notes, which give investors option of redeeming in five or any year thereafter until were offered Oct. 10 at par ng 10.75 per cent.

nilar enthusiasm can be for notes denominated in r currencies. Underwriters ct, for example, that a 400-on Luxembourg franc, sevenissue for the European Innent Bank at par bearing er cent is already oversold gh technically subscriptions

not yet closed. heduled for offering is a \$15on option maturity issue of Centrale de Coopération

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Oct. 19 Latest Week 228.5 Prior Week 220.9 \$75,848,060 \$132,738,000 2,886,000 195,854 8,645,000 546,381 Commodity index
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MONTHLY COMPARISONS

†Sept. 86,538,000 5,312,000 125.5 \$6,187,900 \$5,133,000 4,874,900 4,240,000 125.1 124,8 \$1,165,296,000 \$285,400,000 150.2 133,5 Unemployed Ind'sti Produ Cames price index. Costreto contreta. 187 *Mtr's inventories. \$139,347,000 'Exports \$8,379,000 'Imports \$3,501,800 \$134,731,600 \$114,997,000 \$8,307,000 \$6,642,000 \$9,635,600 \$6,019,800

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce, Money supply is total currency outside benks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dm & Brasdstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

E-Estimated

year, a total of \$1.377 billion of new Eurobond issues have been floated. That amount is probably less than the volume of sinkingfund purchases so far this year.

Consequently, if it is assumed that Arab institutions have been taking about one-third of all new issues, the supply and demand equation looks decidedly positive as far as bond prices are con-cerned, some analysis contend. International Institutions (7-15 Years)

Oct. 31: 11.52 %, Oct. 23: 11.51 %. Industrials (7-15 Years) Oct. 31: 11.70 %, Oct. 23: 11.94 %. Industrials (3-7 Years) Oct. 31: 8.85 %, Oct. 23: 8.87 %. Market Turnover

Oct. 31 Oct. 25 Cedel \$95.2 mil. \$135.5 mil. Euroclear \$135.3 mil. \$153.6 mil.

The U.S. Economic Scene

Ailing Auto Industry Woes Could Spread

New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Despite some unfavorable economic developments, the New York Stock Exchange managed to make a strong advance last week in moderate trading.

At the end of trading Friday the Dow Jones industrial average

Most major groups of stocks rose last week. The strongest were

Last week's uptrend occurred despite some negative news develop-

was ahead 29.09 points for the week and finished at 665.28. In the

the blue chips, glamour stocks and sugar issues. The sugar stocks, including Amstar, Sucrest, Amalgamated and Holly, benefited from

further increases in sugar prices last week. The price of sugar has

risen 300 per cent within the last year and 25 per cent during October.

ments. These included the report that the government's index of

leading business indicators fell 25 per cent in September, its biggest

monthly drop since June, 1951, and the announcement by the Agricul-

ture Department that farm prices rose 4 per cent in the month ended Oct, 15. Food prices have been blamed for fueling inflation. Inflation

and high interest rates have been called the main culprits in the market's malaise this year.

Another depressant was the report on Thursday that the nation's

declines in interest rates and considerable bargain hunting plus short

prospect of still lower short-term rates, advanced last week to continue their month-long rally.

Helping to spur the market was investor expectations of further

In the credit markets, corporate bond prices, helped by the

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money supply in the week ended Oct. 23 fell \$3.1 billion.

Sales in Net 100s High Low Last Ch'ge

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT),-The American automotive industry, once the beliwether of the nation's mighty industrial machine, has been enmeshed in a progressively worsening recession for the last 12 months without exerting any major impact on the rest of the domestic economy. Now, however a, significant change may be evolving—and it could spell trouble for the myriad businesses and individuals linked directly or indirectly to the fortunes of the car manufacturers.

Very simply, the business climate seems to be deteriorating for the auto companies almost day-by-day, with further sales de-clines, production cutbacks, employee layoffs, plant closings, reduced capital spending, and the gloomy possibility of more of the same in the weeks shead.

In years past, such bad news from Detroit would have created real havoc in the whole business world because their ripple effects would have been felt by a host of supplier industries and individuals almost immediately. Any political pressures would have become intense for actions to stem the tide.

This time-so far, at least-the ripples have not spread very broadly because the steel, aluminum, glass, fabric and other sup-plier industries for autos have been emjoying a peak demand for their products from many non-automotive customers in a shortage-plagued economy. And laidoff auto workers fare much better than other memoloyed persons, with their 95 per cent of normal pay while idle, under the supplemental pnemployment beneffit program won in their wage negotiations some years ago.

If the devastating low auto sales volume in late September and early October (when the new 1975 models were being taken at an annual rate of only 6.5 million units) were to hold much longer, it would be disastrous for the auto industry and for the whole

Has the auto industry lost its pre-eminent position in the American economy? Not really, though its importance has diminished somewhat in relation to other sectors. But it is still big and important, employing some 750,000 workers itself and providing a livelihood, in normal circumstances, for an estimated 13 million job. in allied business, ac-

cording to its trade association.

preceding week the Dow fell 18.69 points.

ordinarily accounts for almost one-sixth of the gross national product Many of the supplier companies

have caught up fairly well with

their overall demand and may be much more vulnerable to declining orders from Detroit. The key question is whether the auto industry has reached, or is close to, the bottom in its business decline. Analysts are divided on the answer. And even the auto

industry itself—normally supreme-ly optimistic—displays a great deal of pessimism. The biggest deterrent to new-

Saiss in Net 100s High Low Last Chige

been the sharp rise in the cost of vehicle. Partly because of federally mandated safety and emission equipment, the price of a new car now is about \$1,000 higher than it was a year ago.

What can the government do. and what should it do, at this time to help an industry that admittedly is so important in a consumer-oriented economy? can the auto industry itself do?

Unfortunately, in the short run there is little in the way of direct actions that the government can take, unless it agrees to postpone or relax some emission and safety standards.

There are no excise taxes to be removed such as Detroit has requested. There were in mid-1971, when the new economic game plan of President Nixon called for elimination of the 7 ner cent excise levy on new cars to spur consumer spending. That move proved to be a big tonic for a sluggish economy at that time.

The best hope now is that Washington persists in a program to get the overall rate of inflation down so that consumers have more disposable income and greater confidence. And it must push for greater supplies of energy and lower costs for it. Any orastic easing of credit would be inad-visable because of its inflationary consequences.

For its part, the auto industry will have to go forward with additional cost-reduction programs and perhaps a "hard sell" pro-gram to dispel the twin fears that have gripped potential customers -concern over the high price of new cars and over the feasibility of the new anti-pollution devices. With the price of used cars remaining high, the industry should be able to capitalize on the value of trade-ins in reducing the outlay for a new car.

omique a French agency among other things, helps IEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the inter Industrials giving the high. low I las bid prices for the week with the change from the previous week's last prices. All quotations supplied by the lional Association of Securities Dealers, are not actual transactions but are resentative interdealer prices at which as securities could have been sold, loss do not include retail markup, introdown or commission.

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

If you're a U.S. businessman based abroad you need a multinational bank just as much as your company does.

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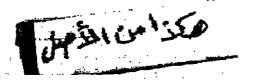
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To the Holders of

Argentine Republic Floating Rate Notes 1977

in accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent therefor, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending April 30, 1975 as eleven and three-quarters percent (11%%) per annum. Interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon

Dated: November 4, 1974

Bankers Trust Company, Fiscal Agent



News Analysis

Two Roads for Economists, the Real and the Theoretical

more and more to say about less

For his part, Prof. Solow chose

the former alternative, and sug-

gested that it would be better for

economists to aspire to be com-

petent technicians-like plumbers,

or, as Lord Keynes once put it,

But it is a choice that an in-

creasing number of economists now regard as a "cop-out" from the world's really important

Growing Isolation

University of Michigan said there

was a growing isolation of the people who make politico-eco-nomic decisions from the econo-

mists, who brought it upon them-selves by their lack of realism.

ereat concern among the econo-

mists over the recycling of Arab

oil profits, to the complete neglect

of what he termed the real story:

How one elite rips off another,

Prof. Robert Heilbroner of the

New School for Social Research

call for fresh thinking by the

had expressed a desire to develop "mutually advantageous coopera-

tion." The two countries recently established diplomatic relations.

and how the second elite defends

For instance, he noted, there is

Prof. Daniel Fusfeld of the

like dentists.

itself."

economists:

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).-The economics profession is caught in a paradox: The worse economic policy is, the worse the state of the economy; but the worse the economy, the more people turn to economists for solutions: and the more society turns to the economists to solve unsolved problems, the greater the sense of dissatisfaction and inadequacy within the economics

This was the paradox that himg over the newly formed Eastern Economic Association recently at its inaugural convention in Albany, N.Y. In a special panel on "Economics for the Fourth Quarter of the 20th Century," several leading economists tried to divine where both the world and the discipline of economics

are heading. Prof. James Tobin of Yale, a member of the Council of Economic Advisers under President John Kennedy, said that the agenda for economics derives from two inspirations—first, "exogenous" sources, i.e., troubles in the real world, such as wars, lines at gasoline stations or double-digit inflation, and second, "endoge-nous" sources, i.e., the internal momentum of the science or nonscience of economics itself.

Too Much Attention If economists pay too much atoutside problems, they run the risk of being faddish; if they concentrate too much on their internal intellectual problems, they gers of a nuclear holocaust International Bonds

> Units of Account DM Basis

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Nancy 8-86

Korges Kommunello North Scot. 8-84

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Pechiney 8%-89
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Codo 8%-93
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(Average price)
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Copenhagen 874-87
Courtaulds 874-87
Courtaulds 784-87

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Communautés Urb 8-86
Crédit Nat. 8-86
CUF 676-77
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86
E.S.B. (Irl.) 846-86
Escom 7-78
Escom 846-88

nunelli, 74-86.

Deutsche Marks

run the risks of growing increas-ingly esoteric and irrelevant.

Prof. Tobin suggested that a "golden age" occurs for economics whenever there is a convergence of the external and internal

and less, or whether to have less and less to say about more and Such a convergence occurred at the end of the 18th century and early part of the 19th century, when "external" political and business controversies over international trade, economic development and the protectionist "corn laws" in Britain coincided with "internal" development of the theory of markets by the economists.

Another "golden age" economics occurred in the 1930s, when the Great Depression came, together with the theories of John Maynard Keynes on how the economy as a whole functions and Simon Kuznets's statistical work on national income.

Is another "golden age" for economics ahead, in the fourth quarter of this century?

Professor Is Dubious Prof. Tobin was doubtful, There is a lot of excitement among the economic theorists—especially the remote from the real-world prob-

young ones-shout highly abstract matters that seem more and more lems that overlap economics and other disciplines: the population explosion, the shift of power to the oil-producing states, the growing conflict between the poor dustrialization and hunger, threats to the environment, exhaustion of nonrenewable resources, dan-

e Inflation, "a chronic malady of industrial systems in which markets play a central role." · Population and the environment, and the need for planning, priorities and control, to prevent an environmental catastrophe. 22 ½ 76 ½ 76 81 ¼ 82 ½ 83 79 ½ · Corporate power, especially Russia Offers European Currency Units Portugal Some **Economic Aid**

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (NYT).— The government yesterday said it was ready to offer economic Luxembourg Francs Linching France States assistance to the new government in Portugal "with regard for available resources." The offer was made by President Nikolai Podgorny in a meeting with a visiting Portuguese government delegation beaded by French Francs Communist party chief Alvaro French Francs
Air Liquide 84-81
BASF 742-87
CNT 743-84
EIB 743-81
Gervais 5-87
New Zeal, 744-87
Petrol BP 7-80
Quebec 744-87
Rehamlt 743-87
Rehamlt 743-87
Roused 2-79 80 65 77 77 5044 64 64 79 In reporting the meeting, the press agency Tass did not specify what sort of assistance was being offered. However, the Portuguese delegation is reported to be seek-63 !± 65 86 88 64 ing grain and meat to help resolve food shortages at home. Roussel 7-79 8-78 Ug. Euhlmann 8-78 World Bank 74-87 The qualification in the Soviet offer suggested that Moscow might not be in a position to Guilders ABN 9%-79 ... AMRO 9%-79 Arbed 6%-80 BP 8-79 101 102 100% 1013 155% 867 88 89 97% 889 87% 889 99% 1000 59 90 72% 74 86% 87% 100% 101% 89% 89% 89 90% 88% 89% meet Lisbon's requests for grain. The Russians have recently pur-chased grain from the United the Soviet leaders have predicted "not a bad barvest." Tass reported that both sides

EP 5-79
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Eurofing 514-79
EIB 914-78
Govett 614-79
Holl Inns 614-79
Ned Gas Un 614-79
New Zealand 614-79
Phillips 6-79
Sperry 614-79 SOCIETE TUNISIENNE DE L'ELECTRICITE ET DU GAZ

NOTICE FOR INTERNATIONAL TENDERS

GAS TURBINES

The Société Tunisienne de l'Electricité et du Gaz (STEG) is in the process of soliciting international bids for the supply, erection, testing and putting into operation of an electric nower station, with a total capacity of 69 MW, equipped with gas turbines, and located in Ghannouch.

For the realization of this project a loan has been negotiated with an international finance organization.

Contractors desiring to submit their bids shall deposit either fifty (50) Tunisian Dinars or the equivalent in foreign currency, and the tender documents will be sent either directly through the mail or may be obtained from the Head Office of STEG (Equipment Division, 38 Rue Kemal Ataturk, Tunis -TUNISIA), beginning November 4, 1974.

The date for opening the bids is set for the 15th January. 1975, at 4 p.m. at the Company's Head Office, 38 Rue Kemal Ataturk, Tunis - TUNISIA

This divergence between the external and internal agenda, as that of the multinational corporations, and how to identify and Prof. Robert Solow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology • The changing balance of put it, poses a dilemma for economists—"whether to have power between the developed and

> capabilities and the likelihood that autarchy—national self-sufficiency-will replace free trade, • The danger that the world has passed an inflection point, and has entered a period like the decline of the Roman Empire,

developing nations, the growth of

cartels, the spread of nuclear

with everything starting to come apart, including value systems. **Soames Cautions**

Britain Against Quitting the EEC

LONDON, Nov. 3 (Reuters). Sir Christopher Scames, a vice-president of the European Economic Community Commission, said Friday that it was "damn cold outside" Europe and this was no time for Britain to leave the Common Market.

Sir Christopher, who is commissioner in charge of external relations, said that for Britain, membership in the nine-nation Common Market is an essential condition for recovery from the country's economic difficulties.

agreement which the European community had with other European countries, taken together with its own customs union, practically 50 per cent of Brit-ain's exports today are guaranteed a future of duty-free access, Sir Christopher said.

Frankly, it's damn cold outside, and in our present parlous position, this is no time for Britain to consider leaving a Christ-mas club, let alone the Common Market," he said in a speech at the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Typhoid Fever Total In W. Germany at 210

STUTTGART, Nov. 3 (Renters).—Fourteen more cases of typhoid fever were confirmed in southwest Germany during the weekend, bringing the total in the present outbreak to 210, the Health Ministry of Baden- Wurttemberg state announced today.

The outbreak is concentrated in Stuttgart and Heidelberg, where 156 persons are being kept in hospital isolation wings. Three victims have died



Make today a J&B Rare day.

IM REALLY INTO SPORTS, MARCIE.

its my life when I brow up i'm

Gonna Play Profestional Ball

IN THE SUMMER AND SKATE IN

AN ICE SHOW IN THE WINTER.

IM VOTING BY

PROXY" THIS

SHE'S PRESIDENT OF OUR

YEAR.

I THINK IT'S "EDGE OF DARKNESS,"

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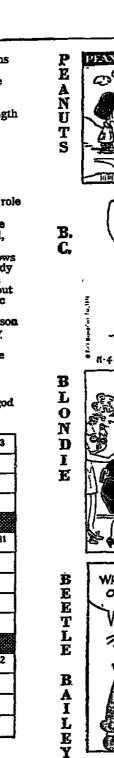
who's

PROXY?

TELL ME, MR. BUMSTEAD, DO YOU LIKE RIGOLETTO?

NEW YORK (AP)

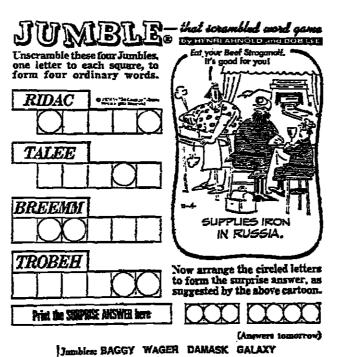
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Z EMPEROR OF TURNING AR D of 'E WON'T EVEN MOVE TO THE WHAT WOULD YOU SAY DON'T LOOK SO WORRIED, TO EMIGRATIN', PET KID - I DON'T MEAN - RIGHT NOW | MORKIEDS N . D Y C MEANWHILE: THE CABLE GOES TO OUICK! FOOPY, DARLING! THEN CARRY HER! MOVE, HOORAY! YOU B U Z THE HOUSE OF THOSE CHINESE ACROBATS... DID IT, PAPA! to the car. MOYE FAINTED, ARREST THEM! PRAYERS ARE S AWYER WARDEN. CHANGE YOUR LIFE STYLE! INSTEAD OF A BUTLER DID I HEAR THE WORD WIFE? I'M READY WHENEVER NOW, NOW, RIP, YOU'RE TOO UPSET OVER 60 AWAY, DEAR. HE HAS ENOUGH I'M USED TO BEING SURROUNDED TO FIGHT MENTIONS THE R I P TROUBLE_ WITH, YOU SHOULD BY ENEMIES, MUMIL, BUT I NEVER AYE A WIFE THOUGHT DESMOND WOULD ME, FOR INSTANCE! KIRBY TURN INTO

WHAT'S WRONG WITH JUST

BEING A LOUSY KING?



er: Go back and forth telling jokes—"WAGS"



I BET WE COULD TRADE OUR HOUSE FOR A RANCH AN OUR WASHING MACHINE FOR A HORSE. AN' THAT VACUUM CLEANER FOR A SADDLE

BOOKS

STOP CALLING ME "SIR"!

DOWN AT THE

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IF YOU'RE NOT

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PERSON, SIR

NOT IN FRONT OF THE SERVANTS A True Portrait of English Upstairs/Downstairs Life

Reviewed by Ronald Blythe

By Frank Dawes. Taplinger. 160 pp. \$8.95.

THE "Servant Problem" preoccupied the British tea table from about 1870 to just before the last war. Everybody, from Punch to the church, chipped in with advice on how to solve it. Solve what? But to answer that was to take matters dangerously far. It meant coming clean about class ("our" class, not theirs). And who among the employers of the vast army of drudges of the period could do that? Precious few. So the endless servant talk, servant jokes, servant rules, etc., amounted to a kind of enigma about masters and mistresses themselves, and if there was an answer it was not one

they would care to hear. The truth of the matter was that there were ladies and gentle-men, and "ladies" and "gentleand most people-including a lot of servants—knew the difference. Education, of course, hardly came into it. But domesties did. Of the two million people in service in 1891, including 170,000 boys and girls under 15, it would be fair to say that, as well as the endless work, the unmentionable role of the majority of these despised individuals was to promote the gentility of those who owned them. Hence the problem.

Frank Dawes has compiled most of the known facts of this recent social phenomenon and added to these the reminiscences of maids, cooks, butlers, grooms and so on, who began life on the understanding that, for their £12 to £20 per annum, they would give servility as well as service. For this was what was often desperately required. In the great houses the servants were servile to each other. In the aspiring

middle-class villa, with its pa thetic snobbery, it was often much up to them as to their mi tress not to let the pretension show. In both good and bad se vice this army of domestics r mained controllable for as lor as it was denied real wages ar the choice of other jobs, ar accepted the myth of Godo dained subordination propagat, by its superiors.

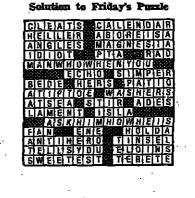
World War I broke this co. trol. The interwar years, seethir with class hatred in Englan were able temporarily to reimpor it due to the penury of the time When at last it dawned on the average householder, whethe businessman or aristocrat, pa son or shopkeeper, that the se vant problem was no more, th labor-saving" gadgetry was guit ly installed. But many a middle aged person will tell you that convenience is not luxury. Cor venience is central heating. Lin ury was when you rang and . woman climbed two flights c stairs to put another lump coal on the fire.

Mr. Dawes tells all, or certain

more than enough to make t

wonder how we could have dor such things to them or why, we had been they, we put v with it. Surely it should has been possible to cook a dinn. and make beds, or mind the children, without such rejection as an individual? And how d a family manage to live cheel by-jowl for years with servan who overheard half they sai were intimately aware of the beds, clothes and most person functions, and probably kne them far better than their rel tions, and yet still retain to great barrier? Impossible now comprehend. There was cons erable sneaking through the barrier for sexual reasons, and mu preaching across it for Christi reasons, and servants were off caught up in family emotion. F every contact was made piqus and abnormal because of the s-vant doctrine. It is explained well as something once so p fectly understood and now obscure—and so nasty—can in this very readable history.

Ronald Blythe is the author "Akenfield," which has just be made into a film. © The Washington Post.



CHESS

By Robert Byri

Position after 30 ... N-K4

vantage he could have achieved by the simple 30 NxBch, PxB. While breaking up the Black kingside would

not have been decisive, coupled with White's advan-tage of the long-ranging

hishop against the knight on an open board, Korchnoi could have pressed on pa-

R-K1 leaves two white pieces dangling.

Straight for the Throat

Karpov, also with scant

tiently.

Special to The New York Time MOSCOW, Oct. 30-Viktor Korchnoi, driving his position beyond its capacity to debeyond its capacity to de-liver, biundered in time pres-sure and collapsed in defeat in the 17th game of his final Candidates Match for the world championship with Anatoly Karpov here in Tchaikowsky Hall tonight. The 23-year-old Karpov, now holding a lead of three victories to none, is a shoo-in to take the series, which has seven games left. For the first time in the match, Korchnoi tried 1 P-04.

natch, Korchnoi tried I P-Q4, but as usual, he chose a way of avoiding the Nimzo-Indian Defense—3 P-KN3, putting the game into the quiet, positional channels of the Cotalean Operang Catalan Opening. Bankrupt Strategy

Karpov got himself into trouble by the time-wasting 10 ... Q-R4, instead of the direct 10 ... NxN; 11 QxN, B-B4. Korchnoi thus obtained a slight but clear opening advantage, marching his knights in with 13 N-N5 and 14 N-B5 and gaining the bishop pair by 15 NxB. That advantage should

tiently.

Instead, he rushed his attack with 30 N-B5, running into Karpov's rebuffing pix 30 ... N-R4. Korcimot could not then escape with 31 BxF because 31 ... QxB; 32 NxQ. RxQ wins a piece. Nor was 31 R-QB3 available to him, for 31 ... P-N3; 32 B-N7 (32 N-K4 loses the exchange after 32 ... N-B6chc, 33 BxN, BxR R-K1 leaves two white pieces have proven important, for the position was sufficiently open for the bishops to dem-onstrate their diagonal power. However, Korchnoi followed a blind alley in exchanging his QB for a knight at move Karpov, also with scant minutes to go, took the most direct route, smashing the white pawn position by 32. PxN; 33 PxN, QxP, avoiding the trap 35. RxB??; 36 R-Q8ch, winning the black queen, Karpov devoured another pawn with 35. QxP. When Karpov took aim at

19.

He optimistically expected for much from his occupation of the seventh rank with 21 R Q7, but Karpov had no trouble proving White's pressure illusory by his regrouping at moves 21-23.

Although the region al-Although the position almost began to look in Black's

favor, Korchnoi, again revealing himself stronger in de-fense than on the attack, contained Karpov's initiative by his 28 R-Q3. However, with time pres-

sure and Karpov's lead in the match getting on his nerves, Korchnoi was unwilling to accept the slight ad-

Karpov N-KE3 P-K3 P-K3 P-RP P-RP P-RP R-B1 Q-R4 G-K2 Q-R1 F-QR3

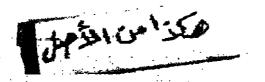
N-QB3 R-QI N-N3 N-N5

CATALAN

Marchaol
15 NxB
16 NxB
17 Q-QR4
18 B-B4
18 B-B4
20 Q-E4
21 R-Q7
22 Q-B-Q1
22 Q-B-Q1
24 R/J-Q3
25 P-QR4
27 RxP.
28 R-Q3

Q-R8ch and 36...QxP.
When Karpov took aim at the white king position with 40...R-B4, Korchnoi was finished. After 42...P-N3, he had to resign in the face of 43 Q-K4 (otherwise 43...R-R4ch), Q-B8ch; 44 Q-N2 (44 K-N4, P-R4 mate), R-R4ch, 45 K-N4, Q-B4 mate. OPENING Black White Korcinot 29 N.K4 30 N.B5 31 R.PB4 33 P.N7 35 P.N2 37 P.N2 37 P.N2 38 R.Q3 39 R.Q7 41 Q.N4 41 Q.N4 42 R.R3 Recional Karpov NxN N/2-E4 O-O Q-R2 N-B3 N-B3 B-B3 O-N3 N-R4 R-B1 R-B1

هكذامن الأجل



Aaron Sheds Atlanta to Don Milwaukee Uniform in 1975

By Joseph Durso

TOKYO, Nov. 3 (NYT).—American baseball ide some waves in the Far East today. Henry RI All and the sport's leading home-run hitter, was ewers and he won a home-run contest against ewers and he won a monoton of Japan, the "Babe Ruth" of Japan.

Agron, who broke Ruth's record of 714 career me runs in April, won his power-hitting contest aring his Atlanta uniform before a sellout crowd 50,000 persons in Korakuen Stadium. Then he gived a telephone call from Bud Selig, president the Brewers, saying that a month of negotia-ns had just been completed and Aaron would d his career in the American League after 21

us in the National vo mention was made of the 40-year-old outider's ambition to become the first black exect-e in baseball history, but, in an interview in the ikua Hote, here, Aaron alluded to his disappoint-

nt with Atlanta by saying: To get to be a millionaire, you've got to step people's toes. Disappointment I should have sected a long time ago. I had a good career in the Braves, now I'm only happy that someAfter Winning Home Run Contest in Far East before he even got the Milwaukee club. And I played with Crancall on the Braves in Milwaukee.

one would see fit to use me in more ways. We haven't talked about my becoming a general manager or anything other than playing baseball next season. But Bud Selig has been talking with my attorneys and I hope things will work out a lot better than in Atlanta.

This is the first time I've ever been traded.

If I was being traded to a city like Chicago or Philadelphia. I'd frown on it. But I'm going back to Milwankee, in the city where I started my career. I'm going back home."

For 2 Players

To acquire Asron and his salary of \$200,000 a year, the Brewers sent two players to Atlanta-Dave May, an outfielder and a minor league player who will be named later. In exchange, the Brewers returned baseball's home-run king to the city where he hit 398 of his 733 home runs from 1954 until the Braves left Milwaukee and moved to Atlanta 12 years later. This is a remarkable transaction in

"I'm going to spring training and see if I can still play. I'm going to try to help Milwaukee in the field, try to help win some games. I have to talk with Del Crandall [the manager], and if he thinks I can help by playing the outfield, or being a designated hitter, fine. He makes out the lineup.

happy to be going back home.

We are delighted to get a player who is undoubt-edly the greatest of his generation. He can help

our club as a designated hitter and in other areas."

Bill Bartholomay, chairman of the board of the

Braves, who changed managers in July without

promoting Aaron to the job, said: "The Braves are

happy to give Hank this opportunity to become a designated hitter with the Brewers. Needless to

say, he is the greatest of the Braves players."
"When Bud Selig called me," Asron said, "I was

too sleepy to get all the details. But I have done

nothing to encourage talk about becoming a gen-

eral manager or anything like that, I didn't talk to the Braves or anybody. All I know is that I'm

in a city that was perhaps the greatest baseball town in the country. I happened to share in it, and I'm happy I can finish my career there.

"I'm sure a lot of things are involved other than my playing. I'm not even sure I can play next year—with new pitchers, new towns, a whole new bull game for me. But it's a tremendous challenge. It's not like going back to West Palm Beach for spring training. But I'm going to do the best I can.

"If I find I can't play baseball, I'm man enough to walk away from it. I always have. But I'm a baseball player, and I don't know of anything else

After Aaron's power match against Sadaharu Oh, both agreed that "it doesn't prove anything." Both were resolutely swinging for the fences. Each player was allowed to hit 20 balls-five

in each of four "innings" agasinst his own battingpractice pitcher—and Aaron. after a slow start, hit 10 out of the park while Oh reached the seats



In College Football

3ills Knock Off Patriots, 29-28

In NFL Activity

ohn Leypoldt kicked his third d goal of the game, a 47iod, and the Buffalo defense cked a last-minute field-goal emnt by New England's John ith today to give the Bills a 38 victory over the Patriots i sole possession of first place the AFC East.

eypoldt's winning kick came seconds into the final period, er the Bills had moved the i to the New England 22. The t sailed straight through the ights.

lew England, which lost its it game of the season two ks ago, 30-28 at Buffalo, reered an O.J. Simpson fumble the Patriot 25 with 4:35 reining, Quarterback Jim Plunt moved the Patriots to the Ifalo 29, where the drive iled. Smith, who earlier had sed a 47-yard field goal, at-ipted one from the 46, but the k was blocked by Earl Edwards linebacker Dave Washington. Vashington had given the Bills 16-21 lead 6:23 into the third iod when he intercepted a rth-down Plunkett pass at the w England 28 and ran 72 yards the right side to put the Bills the lead for the first time since ly in the game.

Oilers 27, Jets 22

Lt New York, Willie Rodgers ashed over from the one with 6 remaining to give Houston 27-22 victory over New York at extended the Jets' losing eak to six games.

The Jets had taken a 22-20 on Bobby Howfield's 35d field goal with 3:57 to co. t Dan Pastorini threw a 50d pass to Ken Burrough to Jets' three and Rodgers plowover from the winning touchn two plays later.

he victory marked the first e in three years that the rs have won consecutive ies and left them with a 3-5 k. The Jets fell to 1-7.

kip Butler's 46-yard field goal, longest of the year, in the d period gave Houston a 20-19 before Howfield, who missed extra points, put the Jets ad with his 35-yarder.

storini earlier threw a. 29-. TO pass to rookle Billy ison and Zeke Moore had a and interception return for -ton's first score. Joe Namath touchdown passes of 20 yards AZZ Jackson and 42 yards to i Knight and Emerson er ran 112 yards for a

ight made a leaping catch, hing the ball away from e in mid-air and falling into : lead with 77 seconds left

Lions 19, Saints 14 Detroit, defensive corner-Levi Johnson returned a

e half.

ttfried Defeats bs for Crown French Tennis

IS. Nov. 3 (UPI) - Amer-Brian Gottfried beat his yman Eddie Dibbs, 6-3, 5-7, 0, today to win the French Tennis Championship and francs (\$9,000) in prize

fried, 22, had upset third-Raul Ramirez of Mexico wond-seeded American 3 Ashe to reach the final Dibbs, 23. Dibbs knocked tournament's No. 1 seed, na's Guillermo Vilas, in

urterfinals. final was closely fought minimum of errors during at half of the match, but tired visibly and began trouble holding his serve the third set. Gottfried broke him to go ahead,

n held service easily for that, it was all Gottiried.

ed through a love set to tournament at the Pierre ertin fieldhouse here. a tenacious player with

isted backhand, went five sterday in his remifinal regards thile's Jaime Filtifiled, a more classic had a relatively easy had a record over Asha led now moves up to 12th the International Tennis Prix rankings. He had ed 16th going into the shanked field goal 78 yards for a touchdown and defensive back-field partner Lem Barney set up another with a 39-yard intercep-tion return to guide the Lions to a rain-soaked 19-14 victory over

New Otleans. Johnson's touchdown, which proved to be the game-winner, gave Detroit a 16-0 lead with more than 43 minutes remaining in the contest.

The Saints had just driven from their own 33 to the Lions' 25 before Bill McClard was called in for a field-goal try. His kick barely made it over the heads of the interior linemen, with Johnson grabbing it in mid-air and racing down the right side-lines for the touchdown.

The Lions scored the only two times they had the ball in the first quarter, first on a 37-yard field goal by Errol Mann and next on a five-yard pass from Bill Munson to Ron Jessie

Vikings 17, Bears 9

At Chicago, Fran Tarkenton cashed to on two Chicago miscues for a pair of touchdown passes and a 17-0 victory to keep Minnesota three games shead in the Central Division of the National Pootball Conference.

The Vikings started off as if they were going to shick their passing game, putting two tight ends into the lineup and relying on the line smashes of Chuck Foreman and Dave Osborn. was a 23-yard first-quarter field goal by Fred Cox and Minnesota had to wait for the breaks and Tarkenton's scoring throws of 35 vards to John Gilliam and four yards to Stu Voigt.

Both times, it was the Bears who put the Vikings on the way to the Chicago goal line. First, a fake field-goal attempt, of 22 pass attempts. backfired when holder Norm Hodgins tried to run with the

ball and was railed on the Then rookie Ken Grandberry fumbled a Gary Huff pass when Wally Hilgenberg tackled him and Jeff Siemon recovered on the Bears 25. Both errors led to

touchdowns. Redskins 17. Packers 6 At Green Bay, Washingtonwith quarterback Sonny Jurgen-sen ailing—used a rock-hard

defense and a pair of interceptions to down the Packers, 17-6. The interceptions, off Green Bay starter Jack Concennon led to 10 Redskin points and beloed pull them from a 6-3 halftime deficit to their fifth victory in eight games. The victory put the Redskins

in sole possession of second place in the NFC's Eastern Division. A short Packer punt set up the only points the Redskins scored offensively, giving the hall to Washington on the 50. Passes by Bill Kilmer, subbing for Jurgensen, quickly took the ball downfield, with the final 22 yards coming on a toss to wide receiver Frank Grant midway through the third quarter. gave Washington the lead and the final points came seven seconds into the fourth quarter when linebacker Barold Mc-Clinton picked off a Concannon

Cowboys 17 Cardinals 14 At Irving, Texas, Efren Herrera kicked a 20-yard field goal with four seconds remaining to give Dallas a 17-14 victory over previously undefeated St. Louis.

pass and ran 14 yards to the end

seven victories in the final min-ute of play this year, but on this occasion the Cardinals committed two costly errors that allowed the Cowboys to keep their winning field-goal drive alive

Playing without breaksway threat Terry Metcalf for most of the game, the Cardinals scored their touchdowns on Jim Hart's passes of 19 yards to tight-end Jackie Smith and 10 yards to flanker Mel Gray.

Dallas countered with two-yard touchdown runs by Robert Newhouse and Calvin Hill.

Dallas threatened to take the lead midway through the fourth quarter but had a 52-yard touchdown pass called back on a hold-ing penalty. That left it up to the final Dallas drive, which began on the Cardinal 29 with 4:52 left in the game.

That drive was kept alive by a 15-yard personal foul penalty against defensive back Ken Reaves for a forearm smash against Walt Garrison and a defensive holding penalty which gave Dallas a first down after facing a second-and-15 situation at midfield.

Steelers 27, Eagles 0

At Pittsburgh, cornerback Mel Blount returned an interception 52 yards for a touchdown and the defense set up two other scores while the Steelers offensive shredded the vaunted Philadelphis defense for a 27-0 victory

Over the Eagles.
Until today, the Eagles had yielded only 88 points in seven games, the lowest in the National Football League. But the Steelers rushed for 238 yards and gr 146 yards in the air while piling "up their 27 points.

the entire game completed 12 Blount, scoring his first touchdown on the interception in a five-year pro career, snagged John Reaves' pass on the Pitts-burgh 48 in the third period, picked up a host of blockers and sprinted along the sidelines for

Terry Bradshaw, who played

the Steelers' last touchdown. Tackle Joe Green recovered Tom Bailey's fumble in the second period and returned the ball 11 yards to the Eagle 15 to set up the Steelers' second touchdown. Franco Harris bolted over from the five four plays later and Roy Gereia's conversion gave the Steelers a 14-0 lead.

Bengals 24, Colts 14 At Baltimore, Ken Anderson threw three touchdown passes, two to wide-receiver Isaac Curtis, to lead Cincinnati to a 24-14 vic-

tory over the Colts. The victory was a must in the Bengals' pursuit of Pittsburgh in the AFC Central Division and gave head coach Paul Brown the 200th regular season victory of his career.

The Bengals' final score, a yard Anderson-to-Curtis pass, came with 1:35 left in the game and put Cincinnati safely beyond the reach of the threatening Colts, who trimmed a 17-0 Cincinnati lead at the half to a slim three points during the last two. cuarters.

The Colts, now 1-7, came back on their first series of downs in the third period to march 79 vards in 12 plays and score on Lydell Mitchell's five-yard run over tackle The Colts pulled to within three

points in the fourth quarter on another Mitchell run from the



NAVAL BLOCKADE—John Sturges (dark jersey) of Navy

blocks pass intended for Notre Dame's Pete Demmerle.

Irish Find Middies Difficult PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8 (NYT). Grambling 34, Texas Southern 21

-With an offer of more than \$600,000 to appear in the Orange Bowl and one of more than \$500 .-000 from the Sugar Bowl hanging in the balance, Notre Dame stratched and strambled back yesterday to score two touchdowns in the final period and beat a spectacular Navy team, 14-6, at

The Irish will not announce their own pick-of-bowl game until and unless they beat Pittsburgh two weeks hence, according to Edward (Moose) Krause, Notre Dame's director of athletics. But Navy put a scare into Notre Dame and bowl representatives from the Orange and Sugar classics by leading, 6-0, until 4:56 of the fourth period.

It was Notre Dame's placekicker, Dave Reeve, who got the winning point by a successful conversion kick after Tom Clements threw a six-yard pass to Pete Demmerle for the Irish's touchdown. But it was a pair of heroic Navy kickers who dominated the game for well over 45 minutes of action and nearly gave the Middles their second major upset of the season. Navy beat Penn State, 7-6, in

Chevrolet Camaros, supposedly equally prepared by Mark Dono-

hue, seem to be unequal-the

black Camaro has won the first

three IPOC races with Bobby

Unser on the oval course at

high-banked oval on Feb. 14. If

schedules can be worked out, it

series will make at least one stop

The Sneads, J.C. and Sam,

turned on with a fine 61 in an

inspired matching of talents to

finish at 192 for 54 holes. Jesse

Carlyle Snead, who is 33, shot

Tied with the Sneads were John

the second game of the season with the margin provided by Steve Dykes's extra point. That placekicker provided all of Navy's points yesterday with field goals of 48 yards (a Navy record) and

An even bigger kicking star for Navy was John Stuufflebeem, the Middles' senior punter. Taking only a little half-step before kicking, this son of a retired Navy commander booted Notre Dame into trouble time and time again and averaged 48 yards on 11

Penn State 24, Maryland 17 At University Park, Pa., with scouts representing five of the nation's important bowl games watching, Penn State edged the University of Maryland, 24-17, and was assured of a post-season

The Nittany Lions had to go without their defensive captain, halfback Jim Bradley, who was out with a knee injury suffered

Bradley's replacement, 189pound Jeff Hite, proved to be the cutstanding performer in the first half. The speedy junior halfback came up with two touchdowns on intercepted tesses to help the Lions to a 21-14 half-

Ohio St. 49, Illinois 7

At Columbus, Woody Hayes achieved his 200th college football coaching victory and Ohio State's junior sensation Archie Griffin set a national rushing record, leading the top-ranked Buckeyes to a 49-7 Big-10 victory over Illinois.

Quarterback Cornelius Greene passed for two touchdowns and Auto Race Format Change Is Asked ran for another to engineer the triumph for Hayes, 61, who has coached 200 victories, 60 defeats and 8 ties in his 29 college sea-sons. Griffin had 144 yards rushing for the day, his 18th straight sports cars. And this year's 100-plus regular-season perfor-mance, breaking the old college record.

> Alabama 35, Mississippi St. 0 At Tuscaloosa, Leroy Cook blocked a kick and Mike Dubose ran 56 yards with the ball to trigger fourth-ranked Alabama to a 35-0 victory over Mississippi

> Coupled with Auburn's 35-14 loss to Florida, the victory put the Crimson Tide in command for an unprecedented fourth Eastern Conference crown as the only team left without an SEC loss.

State.

Florida 25, Auburn 14

At Gainesville, running backs Jimmy Dubose and Tony Green chewed up Auburn's vaunted defense, giving the 11th-ranked Florida Gators a 25-14 upset victory over the previously unbeaten. fifth-ranked Tigers.

Oklahoma 28, Iowa St. 10

At Ames, Iowa, Joe Washington scored a touchdown and set up another, leading second-rated Oklahoma over Iowa State, 28-10, in a Big-Eight Conference game.

Vanderbilt 38, Army 14 At West Point, Jamie O'Rourke ran for two first-half touchdowns and established a Vanderbilt career-rushing record, leading the Commodores over Army, 38-14.

Harvard 39, Penn 0 At Cambridge, Mass., Harvard struck for two quick touchdowns on an 80-yard drive and a 41yard punt return, stopped Penn's attack cold and routed the Quekers, 39-0, in a battle of Ivy League unbeatens

The victory, coupled with Yale's 14-9 triumph over Dartmouth. left Harvard and Yale tied for the league with 4-0,

Yale 14 Dartmonth 9 At New Haven, balfbacks Rudy Green and Don Gesteki scored the first two times Yale got possession and the Bulldogs held off a late Dartmouth scoring threat to win, 14-9.

USC 15, California 15 At Los Angeles, Southern California quarterback Pat Haden sneaked over from one yard out in the third quarter, then hurled a two-point conversion pass to relly the sixth-ranked Trojans to a 15-15 tie with California in a Pacific-8 game.

Washington 31, UCLA 9 At Seattle, sophomore fullback Robin Earl rushed for 152 yards

for a touchdown to lead Washington to a 31-9 victory over Michigan St. 28, Wisconsin 21

At Madison, Charley Baggett and Rich Baes sparked two second-half touchdown drives after a pair of Wisconsin fumbles, leading Michigan State to a 38-21

At Houston, freshman quarterback Doug Williams threw touchdown passes of 16 and 23 yards and handed off to a corps of backs for three more scores to lead Grambling to a 34-21 victory

over Texas Southern, Stanford 17, Oregon St. 13 At Stanford, the running of Ron Inge and Scott Laidlaw made up for Stanford's lack of passing power and the Cardinals beat Oregon State, 17-13, to move into a tie with Southern California

for the Pacific-8 lead. Pittsburgh 21, Syracuse 13 At Syracuse, Elliott Walker's one-yard touchdown plunge with 4:36 to play helped Pittsburgh register a 21-13 victory over Syra-

Brigham Young 12, Air Force 10 At Air Force Academy, all-American hopeful Gary Sheide threw two touchdown passes and a battling Brigham Young defense held off a fourth-period Air Force rally as the Cougars defeated the Falcons, 12-10.

College Results

EAST
Boston Coll. 25, West Virginia 3.
Brown 17, Princeton 13.
Colgate 42, Maskachusetts 34.
Connecticut 9, Rutgers 7.
Cornell 24, Columbia 0.
Delaware 49, Villanova 7,
Dickinson 21, W. Maryland 20,
Georgetown 1DC1 35, Fordham 7.
Haryard 39, Penn 0.
Eent St 35, Marshall 7.
Maine 31, Vermont 37.
New Hampshire 29, Rhode Island 14.
Notre Dame 14, Navy 6
Penn St 24, Maryland 17.
Pittsburgh 21, Byracuse 13.
Trinity (Conn.) 20, Coast Guard 18. Pittsburgh 21, Syracuse 13. Trinity (Conn.) 20, Coast Guard 16. Vanderbilt 38, Army 14. Yale 14. Dartmouth 9.

SOUTH
Alabama 35. Mississippi St. C. Clemson 21. Wate Forest 9. Duke 9. Georgia Tech 6. Fitz 27. Knoxville 13
Florida 25. Auburn 14. Houston 31. Georgia 24. Jackbonville St. 36. Delta St. 12. Kentucky 30. Tulene 7. LSU 24. Mississippi 0. Memphis St. 42. Florida St. 14. Mismi 14. VPI 7. Morgan St. 20. North Cerolina A&T 8. North Carolina 24. Virginia 10. North Carol. St. 42. South Carolina 27. Richmond 17. VMI 14. Tennesses St. 17. Chattanooga 6. Tulsa 37. Louisville 7. Tukegge Inst. 33. Florida A&M 6. W. Kentucky 38 Morehead St. 6. MIDWES1 SOUTH

MIDWEST
Cincinnati 22, Temple 20,
Miami (Ohio) 31, W Michigan 2,
Michigan 21, Indiana 7,
Michigan 52, Kansas St. 15,
Northwestern 21, Minnesota 12,
Ohio St. 49, Illinois 7,
Oklehoma 28, Iowa 51, 19,
Purduc 38, Iowa 14,
Ripon 35, Lake Porest 0,
Wichitz St. 23, Drake 14,
SOUTHWEST SOUTHWEST

MIDWEST.

Baylor 21, TCU 7. Grambling 34, Texas Southern 21. Oklahoma St. 24 Kansas 13. Rice 21, Texas Tech 7. Texas 35, SMU 15, Texas &MM 20. Arkansas 10,

WEST
Colorado St. 11, Wyoming 6.
Montana St. 43. Montana 29
Nebraska 31. Colorado 15.
San Jose St. 24. Utah 6.
Southern Calf. 15. California 15.
Stanford 17. Oregon St. 12.
Utah St 17. Idaho 3.
Washington 31. UCLA 9.
Washington St 21, Oregon 16.
Willemette 27. Facific 14.

NBA Results Friday's Games

Golden State 99. Senttle 88 (Barro 49, C. Johnson 14; Haywood 28, Brown 141, Portland 113, Buffalo 105 (Wicks 27, Walton 22: McAdoo 27, Smith 28). Los Angeles 109, Milwaykee 88 (Good-Los Angres 109, Minwhiree 88 (Good-rich 29, Price 17: Allen 21. Restani 12). Detroit 103, New Orleans 83 (Mouey 21, Bing 18: Barnett 17, Johnson 16). Boston 114. Philadelphia 88 (Havli-cek 23, Nelson 19: Cunningham, Carter 16, Boyd, Smith 14). Saturday's Games

Golden State 99, Milwanker 90 (Barry 22, G. Johnson 16; Thompson 24, Dandrige 20)
Washington 168. Phoenix 94 (Riordan 141.
Boston 126, Atlanta 125 (Westphal 27, Haviteek 23; Rudson 25, Brown 24).
Houston 120, Kans City-Cmahz 27, (Newlin 32, Tomjanovich 31; Wedman 19, Archibald 17).
Detroit 100, Philadelphiz 94 (Rows 17, Lanier, Bing 16; Cunningham 24, Carter 20). Chicago 26. New York 20 (Walter 20, Adelman 16; Bibby 27. Mouroe 22).

ABA Results

Friday's Games Denver 123, Memphis 112 (Simpson 20, Green 25; Mount 31, Owens 25). Utah 97, SanAntonio 38 (Eaking 27, Malone 21; Gervin, Jones 18, Freeman 17). St. Louis 130, San Diega 106 (Lewis, Barnes 22, Gerald 24; Johnson 33, Lamar 15). ner 151. Kentucky 125, Virginia 93 (Dampler 24. Climore 19: Higgins 20. Billing Indiana 99. New York 97 (Mc 23. Joyce 19; Erring 35. Kenon 2

Denver 138, St. Louis 106 (Simpson 21, Culvin, McFarland 13; Lewis 33, Barnes 15).

San Antonio 106, Virginia 92 (Preeman 30, Karl. Nater 20; Olzgins 23, Irvine 18).

Memphis 105, Indiana 104 (Mount 25, Williams 21; McGinnis 24, Joyca 23).

Saturday's Games



George Foreman answers questions at airport in Paris.

now calls for the format to be Michigan International Speedway and with Fittipaldi and Bobby Allison last weekend at Riverries ever became a championship-"At least two of the races side's road course. should be run somewhere overdetermining event, it would have seaz, where there is a greater apto stop going round and round The final of this year's series preciation of a driver's talents," is set for Daytona Speedway's

to be fair. says Jackie Stewart, the former world champion, who is helping The idea of "equally prepared" a broadcasting company cover the Emerson Fittipeldi, the current world champion who leads the series, adds: "It's too much for

the States. It should be made into a worldwide motor sports event." Whether IROC is "too good" for Americans seems questionable and the success of the series in places like Michigan, California and Florida would seem to indi-

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).-

A year ago, the International Race of Champions seemed like

world-class drivers in identical

cars to determine the "best." It

has succeeded so well there are

a good gimmick-putting severa

cate that at least three states appreciate good driving.

The reaction of Stewart and Fittipaldi, who both live in Switzerland, is not totally foreign. There is an almost snobbish disregard for American racing abroad, expecially of the oval type. The IROC series might do well to erase that image by making foreign drivers aware that there is more to driving an oval course than "putting your foot to the floor and turning left."

More Interesting Stewart's idea would be to have a couple of IROC races on European road courses. It might be more interesting, however, if Europeans were given an opportunity to see the series, to have an oval race over there.

world champion," says Fittipaldi,

was held in Zaire

thought I could lose."

nothing," then retire from boxing.

meet former titleholder Joe Frazier.

team." "The series as it is presently set up does not determine a

Foreman Seeking Rematch

plon George Foreman said today that he never thought he could lose to Muhammad Ali in their world title fight Wednes-

man again because I didn't do 50 per cent of what I'm capable

the airport before taking off for the United States. The fight

of," Foreman said at Charles de Gaulle Airport in Paris.

day and that he only gave 50 per cent of his potential.

PARIS, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Former heavyweight boxing cham-

"I'm hoping with all my force that I will get to fight the

The 24-year-old Foreman made a three-hour stopover at

"All thought that he might lose," Foreman said. "I never

He said he was feeling weak seven days before the fight.

Foreman said that he was ready to fight Ali again "for

Appearing later on a television sports show, he said: T

"I am prepared to meet Ali again and for nothing." he

All has said that he has no plans, but he disclosed that

said. "I know that I did not box him at my real value, and

I'll have no rest until I meet him again. Then I'll retire."

he was offered \$10 million to give Foreman a rematch or to

But Foremen said that he was in no way contesting the out-

come of the fight, All won it with a knockout in the eighth round.

think that in Kinshasa the best athlete was beaten."

By Michael Katz who having won the world cham-pionship in grand prix racing, at a disadvantage in heavier will not be the first to admit that there just might be another way to determine the title. There are some great inequities in the series, however. Oval rac-

ing no matter how important Indianapolis and Daytons may be to Americans, is virtually un-known overseas. If the IROC seand make some more right turns

cars is not wholly satisfying, is to be hoped that the 1975-76 either, Drivers of open-cockpit machines, like those used at In-

OVETSE2S. Yancey, Sneed Are Leading 3d Round of PGA Team Golf

By John S. Radosta and Al Geiberger and Brian (Bud-

dy) Allin.

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Fia., Nov. 3 (NYT).—Playing what they call "a game of total partnership in the most enjoyable kind of golf," Bert Yancey and Ed Sneed took a one-stroke lead yesterday in the third round of the Professional Golfers Association team championship, shooting a 9-under-par 63.

189, or 27 under par for the Magnolia Course of the Walt Disney World. Right behind them were Joe Porter and Bob Zender, who shot 66 in what Zender described as "our worst round as a

Another stroke back, at 191, or 25 under par, was a cluster three teams—Bobby Nichols and Gay Brewer each of whom has won previous tournaments in this series with other partners; Hubert Green and B.R. McLendon,

nine birdies, seven of them in sequence. And Sam Snead, at 62, showed the stuff that has made him one of the greats of the After 54 holes, their score was hirdies on Nos. 1 and 18. Schlee, the semi-pro astrologer of the golf tour, and Bobby Cole of

NHL Results Friday's Games Vancouver 7, Phitsburgh 4 (Lever 2 Gorid, Lalande 2, Varvergaert, Borde-leau; Schock, McDonald 2, Stackhouse). Detroit 4, California 4 (Redmond, Lechead, Grant, Bogadoam; Stewart, Vines 2, Bartha).

King 2. Ruston).
Atlanta 3. Toronto 2 (Lyslak, Ben-nett, Vall. McCreary, Manery: Stough-Saturday's Games Los Angeles 5, Detroit 1 (Murdoch, Kozak, Williams 2, Widing: Dionne, Chicago 4, Kanass City 3 (Boldirev, Puppin, Koroit 2; Paiement, Lemieyz,

St. Logis 9. Atlanta 0 (Hess. Collins. Merrick, Unger 2, Plante 3, Collinsi, Philadelphia 3, Montreal 6 (Bladon, Botaboefer, McLeish). New York Islanders 3, Boston 2 New York Injanuers 3, nosion a (Barris 2, Nystrom: Esposito 21, Buffelo 6, Toronto 3 (Luce, Martin, Guerremont, Ramsay 2, Spencer; Stoughton, Hammarstrom, Ellis).

WHA Results

Friday's Games Winnipeg 18, Toronto 1 (Porá 2, Spring, Huli 3, Bordelesu 2, Asmund-son, Heaudin; Hickey). Saturday's Games

New England 4, Quebec 2 (Carleton, tarlander, Plezu, Caffrey; Parizeau, Gardrie) Edmonton 4, Cleveland 2 (Buchanan 2, Baird MacGregor; Ward, McDonough; Chicago 4, Toronto 3 (Liddington.

Chicago 4, Toronto 3 (Liddington, Harris, Beckstrom, Walter; Nedomansky, Simpson, Dillon).
Allonesota 6, Michigan 3 (Smith, Conselly, Eampson, Ruck, Morrison, Antonovich; Tardif, Speck, Leblanc).
Howaton 3, Phoenix 2 (Lund 2, Sherritt, G. Howe, Scholla, Larway, Hughes, Marty Howe; Recgnn, Barlow).

'The New Morality'

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON Four hundred lic payroll, which may be bad, FBI agents, 535 congressmen and a passel of tax lawyers have been turned loose on Nelson Rockefeller. They are supposed to be finding out if he is fit to be vice-president of the United States, but that is prob-

ably nonsense. Just what it takes to fit a man for this office is not very clear. Until recently the job usually passed out in the dead of night to people whose main qualification was that nobody thought be president. It



also helped if nobody outside the immediate family had ever heard of them. Nowadays, however, we have "the new morality" in politics. The only thing new about "the new morality" is the uneasy suspicion among politicians that the voters want to see a little of old morality practiced by politicians. Congress is out to practice it as hard as it can and, uckily for Congress, Rockefeller

is there to practice it on.

Rockefeller is doubly unlucky. Not only did he wander into town anticipating clouds of glory at the wrong moment, but he is

And who in America, if given the choice between having the cops dig up absolutely everything about a Rockefeller or absolutely everything about the chairman of the powerful Senate Small Bore Committee would say: "Never mind Rockefeller, give me the lowdown on the senator"? Five people named Rockefeller

At any rate, public curiosity about him has been strong enough to prevent anybody, who might have had the impulse, from pointing out that something is out of kilter when a man nominated for high office has to cope with more police than a Maila don.

Considering the number of investigators at work on Rockefeller, the amount of julcy material brought to light has been disappointing. We know now that he throws around money as if it were going out of style, which isn't so dumb, considering

keep people he likes on the pub- police.

although less pecunious public administrators, including presidents, have a hard time keeping good people in public service when business offers them sixfigure incomes.

We know he has a passion to win elections and is not above treating his concrete to a taste of ax-job campaign literature. but this doesn't much expand our understanding of him. He has been running for years—for president when not for governor -and anybody who doesn't know by this time that he is not George Washington hasn't been

paying attention. The fact is that we have had the full-length portrait of Rockefeller, complete with warts, for several years past. It is more than ample for the purpose of deciding whether he can pass muster as a vice-president. Any tidbits the police supply probably aren't worth the salary they cost if the aim is to determine his fitness for an office remarkable

only for its triviality. There, of course, is the rub. Vice-presidents do, after all, become presidents. It happens regularly these days. And Con-gress is full of people who would happily see Rockefeller laid to rest in the vice-presidential mausoleum if they could only be sure he would never rise again.

These include Republicans who want to be president themselves. Democrats who would rather run against somebody else, and others of both parties whose sensibilities of ideologies have been offended over the years by

his politics. For these people, any tidbit the police can dig up might be pure political uranium, for in the fevered air of Washington after Watergate, the smallest trifle may trigger a holocaust of

personal reputations. So the police are turned loose in force, ostensibly to certify high moral tone in the government's most unimportant office. It satisfies the public need to be deluded by the idea that political morality is being served, and it keeps the heat off Congress, and it might just possibly help all those who want Rockefeller destroyed once and for all.

Maybe it is unreasonable to be jittery about this. After all, we now have a President who was chosen by Grand Rapids, Mich. The time may be ripe for a vice-We know he uses money to president chosen by the federal

'Some stories, my property, have been stolen. Someone's

expropriated them. It's an illicit act. It's unfair.

Suppose you had a coat you liked and somebody went into

your closet and stole it. That's how I feel.'

J.D. Salinger Breaks His 20-Year Silence

By Lacey Fosburgh

AN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3 (NYT).-Goaded by publication of unauthorized editions of his early, previously uncollected works, the reclusive author J. D. Salinger broke a public silence of more than 20 years last week, issuing a demunciation and revealing he is hard at work on writings that may never be published in his life-

Speaking by telephone from Cornish, N.H., where he makes his home, the 55-yearold author, whose most recent published works, "Raise High the Roof Beam, Carpenters" and "Seymour, an Introduction," appeared in 1962, said:

"There is a marvelous peace in not publishing. It's peaceful. Still publishing is a terrible invasion of my privacy. I like to write. I love to write. But I write just for myself and my own pleasure."

For nearly half an hour after saying he intended to talk "only for a minute," the author, who achieved literary fame and cultish devotion enhanced by his inaccessibility following publication of "The Catcher in the Rye" in 1951, spoke of his work, his obsession with privacy and his uncertain thoughts about publication. A request to interview him had been transmitted through Dorothy Olding, his New York agent.

The interview with Salinger, who was at times warm and charming, at times wary and skittish, is believed to be his first since 1953, when he granted one to a 16-year-old representative of the high school newspaper in Cornish.

Latest Invasion

What prompted Salinger to speak now on what he said was a cold, rainy, windswept hight in Cornish was what he regards as the latest and most severe of all invasions of his private world: the publication of The Complete Uncollected Short Stories of J. D. Salinger, Vols. 1 and 2."

During the last two months, about 25,000 copies of these books, priced at \$3 to \$5 for each volume, have been sold-first here in San Francisco, New York and Chicagoaccording to Salinger, his lawyers and book dealers around the country.

"They're selling like hot cakes," one dealer here observed. "Everybody wants

Salinger wrote the stories, including two about Holden Caulfield, the hero of his first and perhaps most famous work, "The Catcher in the Rye," between 1940 and 1943 for magazines such as the Saturday Evening Post, Colliers and Esquire.

The pieces, harbingers of his later writing, are about lonely young soldiers and boys who eat egg yolks, girls with "lovely, awkward" smiles and children who never

Never Reissned

Never reissued, they were available to date only in large libraries and they remain, therefore, unknown to the general

The paperback books reportedly have been peddled in person to bookstores at a cost of about \$1.50 each since last April. The men who distribute the books all call themselves John Greenberg and say they come from Berkeley, Calif.

Since Salinger owns the copyright for the stories, to publish or sell them without his authorization violates the federal copyright laws, according to Neil Shaptro, one

of the author's attorneys here.

A civil suit was filed in Salinger's name in federal district court here last month against John Greenberg and 17 major local bookstores, including Brentano's, for violation of the copyright laws. The author is seeking a minimum of \$250,000 in punitive

damages and injunctive relief. The stores have since been enjoined from further sales of the pirated books. However, they still face possible damage payments ranging from \$4,500 to \$90,000 for each book sold, Shapiro said. Further legal action is being planned against bookstores elsewhere, he said.

Identities Unknown

The mysterious publisher and his associates remain at large since no one knows their true identities.

One of the peddlers told Andreas Brown, manager of the Gotham Book Mart in New York City, that he and his associates didn't think Salinger would mind, "if we made the books attractive enough." Back in New Hampshire, in his farm-house in the rain, Salinger minds. "It's irritating. It's really very irritating," he said. "Im very upset about it."

Salinger continued: "Some stories, my property, have been stolen. Someone's expropriated them. It's an illicit act. It's unfair. Suppose you had a coat you liked and somebody went into your closet and stole it. That's how I feel."

"It's amazing some sort of law and order agency can't do something about this," he went on. "Why, if a dirty old mattress is stolen from your attic, they'll find it. But they're not even looking for this man.'

Of the pirated works which, unlike his later stories, are full of awkward dialogue and sentences that are six lines long, he said: "I wrote them a long time ago, and never had any intention of publishing them. I wanted them to die a perfectly natural death.

"I'm not trying to hide the gaucheries of my youth," he added, "I just don't think they're worthy of publishing."

Grew Tense

The conversation grew tense with this man, tall, dark and gaunt, who it is said turn and walk away if someone approaches him on the street. He will even abandon friends, the stories go, if they discuss him with reporters.

Did he expect to publish another work soon? There was a long pause. "I don't really know how soon," he said.

There was another pause and then he began to talk rapidly about how much he was writing, every day, long hours. He was under contract to no one, he said, for another book.

And then, his voice slowing down, he spoke of the peace in not publishing. "I pay for this kind of attitude," he went on quickly. "I'm known as a strange, aloof

kind of man. But all I'm doing is trying to protect myself and my work."
"I just want all this to stop," he said. It's intrusive. I've survived a lot of things," he added. "And I'll probably survive this."

It was to be the end of the conversation. There was brief talk of New Hampshire and then he said good-bye.

PERSONNEL WANTED

The Gherardinis PEOPLE: And the Kennedys

The late John Mizgerald Kennedy was related to the young woman who posed for Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Liss," according to an Italian winegrower. Luis Martien tells of the Italian connection of the Irish-American family in the November issue of National Geographic.

He learned about it he says. from Count Bino Sanminiatelli, owner of the Villa Vignamaggio near Florence and its vineyards, once owned by a powerful Renaissance family named Gherardini.

As the count tells it: The Cherardini family were a strong and spirited strain. In the 12th century some of them emigrated to Ireland where they anglicized their name to Fitzgerald, a literal translation since both mean 'son of Gerald.' This was the beginning of the famous frish Fitzgerald family. The late President Kennedy had Tuscan blood, he being a Fitzgerald on his mother's side."

As for the "Mona Lisa," in 1479, one of the Cherardinia who stayed in Italy became the father of a daughter. He named her Lisa and when she was about 24, she nosed for the Leonardo portrait.

Emperor Birchite and Empress Nagako personally welcomed Bel-gium's King Bandonin and Queen Fabiols to Tokyo and then held a banquet for them Saturday. Officials said that it was the first time that the Japanese couple had met foreign guests at the air-port. The king and queen, who are making their second visit to Japan, had been in Indonesia prior to their stopover in Tokyo for a private visit. They leave for home Monday.

A 32-year-old man in St. Peters burg. Fla., says that when it comes to opening doors in his business (selling insurance), he's got the key. His name is Abe Lincoln. "My name has helped me make money selling. It's the greatest entrance there is," he says. Lincoln won't tell how much he has earned. "Let me just say that I've made a lot. I'm above average with a beautiful home and two cars." Lincoln works for the Lincoln National Co., based in Fort Wayne, Ind., and is paid by checks drawn on the Lincoln Liberty Bank in that city. His boss in St. Petersburg is a man named Booth. Larry

John Lennon, the former Beatle, has requested a federal judge in New York to allow him to question immigration officials



"Mona Lisa" . . Kennedy connectu

in connection with his che that he was the victim or political vendetta led by J Mitchell, the former attor general. The judge reserved o sion on the request after hear the argument that Mitchell, 1 on trial for the Watergate co up, sought to have the singer ported after Lennon began a porting Democrats in the elections. The government, wh has obtained an order for Leni to leave, contended in court ti allowing Lennon to examine or fidential Immigration and turalization Department pap would set a precedent.

Meanwhile, Lennon was qu ed in a London newspaper t the Beatles have been offered million for a full reunion, could get about \$2 million just myself." he was quoted as say

Frank Serpico, the form policeman who crusaded aga corruption in the New York Police Department and th sought anonymity in Europe was the subject of a best s and a movie), has returna New York to campaign for Isey Clark. Clark, a former attorney general, is the D. cratic candidate running ag incumbent Sen. Jacob Javits N.Y. Serpico has returned Europe once before—to Clark's name in nominatiothe state Democratic conver last June. "I had told Cla wasn't coming back," Se said. But he had learned Clark was trailing in the and felt he had to return. ple are too complacent." Se

-SAMUEL JUSTI

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